

Heseltine and Hurd concede victory after Chancellor falls two votes short of overall majority

# Major wins the battle for No 10

## New prime minister will be youngest since 1894

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

JOHN Major, the 47-year-old Chancellor of the Exchequer who promised to create a truly classless society in the 1990s, is the new leader of the Conservative party. Today he will succeed Margaret Thatcher as prime minister, the youngest since Lord Rosebery in 1894.

Michael Heseltine and Douglas Hurd, his two rivals for the posts, immediately conceded victory last night after Mr Major had come within two votes of the 187 required for outright victory. They called on the party to unite behind him and the formality of a third ballot was scrapped.

Standing on the steps of 11 Downing Street, Mr Major said: "This election has enhanced the democratic process substantially. It has been a very clean election and an election based on substance, not on personalities. It has dealt constructively with the issues."

He expressed gratitude to his rivals for the way they had conducted the election and the gracious way they had conceded. "It is a very exciting thing to become leader of the Conservative party, particularly exciting to follow one of the most remarkable leaders the Conservative party has had."

"I believe that as time proceeds and Margaret

### LEADERSHIP BALLOT RESULT

Major	185
Heseltine	131
Hurd	56

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joined the celebrations of the Major campaign team.

Tory MPs greeted the swift end to the leadership contest with jubilation and said that Mr Heseltine's immediate concession had done much to heal divisions. The party was gripped by a wave of euphoria, believing that the contest had united the Conservatives and transformed the prospects for the next election. Some even began talking of an early election while Mr Major's honeymoon in the opinion polls lasted. Senior party strategists, however, do not expect Mr Major to go to the country until there has been a turnaround in the economy.

The announcement of the election result was followed by a rise in the pound in New York. It went up from its London closing price of \$1.9755 to almost \$1.98 and increased to DM2.9240 from DM2.9190 against the German mark. In London the pound had closed up 1.05 cents at \$1.9745 and down 0.84 pence to DM2.9242.

MPs were speculating last night that Mr Heseltine would be offered the post of environment secretary or trade secretary in Mr Major's first cabinet. Mr Hurd is expected to be invited to continue as foreign secretary.

The highly effective Major campaign team led by the Treasury ministers Norman Lamont and Richard Ryder, and the arts minister David Mellor, had their predictions borne out by the result.

Mr Heseltine won a vote which will confirm his strength within the party and assure him of a leading position in the cabinet. Mr Hurd made a respectable showing but clearly suffered from a squeeze in the last 24 hours.

Mr Major has emphasised his eagerness to boost education and to enhance the status of teachers. He has said that he is prepared to see some increase in public expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product in order to improve public services. He is pledged to continue resistance to a single European currency.

The new prime minister will come under immediate pressure to honour the promises of all three candidates that there would be further reviews of the poll tax.



The new leader, John Major, standing in confidence as he headed for his ballot triumph in the Commons yesterday

## The plot thickens nicely in room 12

By SHEILA GUNN  
POLITICAL REPORTER

DOUGLAS Hurd confided to journalists after voting for himself in the leadership contest yesterday, that he thought he had a very good plot for his next novel.

His last thriller, *The Palace of Enchantments*, was subtitled "the decline and fall of a minister - political fiction as deadly as fact". Was the foreign secretary hinting yesterday that he may soon have time to add to his collection?

The real-life political drama about the decline and fall of a prime minister once again centred on room 12 in the long Commons committee corridor as the 372 MPs marched, slunk and strolled in to cast their votes for the second time in a week.

As the first contestant to arrive, Mr Hurd managed the singular feat of silencing waiting reporters by boasting that his suit came from Craggs of Swindon.

John Major cast his vote at 12.15 am saying: "I am perfectly content with the way the campaign has gone. As for the result, we will wait and see. I am a patient man." He was not a man expecting much spare time in the near future.

The Majorites got off to a galloping start. According to the exit poll conducted by the *Beast of Bolsover* (the Labour MP Dennis Skinner), Mr Major clocked up about 56 votes within the first hour compared with Michael Heseltine's 20 and Douglas Hurd's 15. Later in the day the more tortoise-like troops of Heseltine and Hurd made up ground.

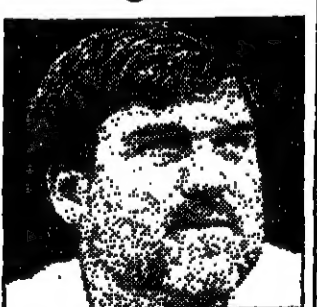
Mr Heseltine was the last of the three contestants to vote, leaving it until after lunch. "I can now confirm that at 14.13 on November 27 I have three votes - because I had two proxies," parodying his comment after the first ballot, when he confirmed he had one vote.

Mrs Thatcher left her vote until 4 pm when she walked in through the right door and out through the wrong one to avoid the assembled press corps. Lesser mortals had to run the gauntlet of reporters conducting instant straw polls. Some owned up, others kept their counsel.

## Economic gloom ahead

Two gloomy warnings on recession came from the chairman of ICI, Britain's largest manufacturing concern, and Professor Sir Alan Walters, former economic adviser to Margaret Thatcher. Sir Denis Henderson said that good economic growth will not occur in Britain for the next two or three years and Sir Alan said that Britain faces a deeper recession than the rest of the world because it tied its hands on exchange rates... Page 29

## Gatting row



The England cricket team management has been criticised for accepting an offer from Mike Gatting, the banned former captain, to help with net practice in Australia... Page 48

## NHS blow

Most of the extra £3 billion secured by Kenneth Clarke, the former health secretary, to spend on the NHS next year will be wiped out by inflation and pay awards... Page 13

## Yeltsin attacked

Communists in the Russian Federation launched an attack on the president, Boris Yeltsin, over the new union treaty... Page 14

## Walesa support

Poland's prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, pledged support for the presidential bid of his rival, Lech Walesa. The peace offering was intended to block Stanislaw Tyminski, the Polish-Canadian businessman... Page 16

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## Thatcher's last night at No 10

By MICHAEL HORNSWELL

IN HER final moments as prime minister, Margaret Thatcher will be driven from 10 Downing Street to Buckingham Palace this morning formally to tender her resignation to the Queen at 9.40.

John Major, her successor, will take the same route but from No 11 next door, some 45 minutes later when he will be invited to form a government.

He will then undertake the shortest of house removals to No 10 to complete the end of the 11½-year Thatcher era.

Upon installation as prime minister he will also take the title of First Lord of the Treasury with a jump in salary from £55,221 to £66,851, before a pay rise in January to £72,533.

Mrs Thatcher, who spent her final night in the building she has occupied since May 1979, will move today to her home in Dulwich, south London, and a backbencher's salary of £26,701, rising to £28,970 in January.

## Tories look forward to new era of party unity

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CONSERVATIVE MPs last night immediately united around their new leader, all of them agreeing that the prompt and generous withdrawals by Michael Heseltine and Douglas Hurd had laid the foundations for the party's recovery after its recent strife.

John Major would be an excellent prime minister, Mr Hurd declared as he withdrew from the contest. Mr Heseltine announced that he was standing down to ensure that unity was achieved at once "in order that we may go on to win the next general election... I congratulate John Major and I thank him and Douglas Hurd for an absolutely first-class campaign fought without rancour or bitterness, which I believe lays the basis for the unity of our party."

Mr Hurd promised to support Mr Major and said he harboured no bitterness. "I think everyone agrees it has been a very good fight," he added. "My aim has always been to help restore unity in

the Conservative party. I think we can now find unity with a broadly based Cabinet working in close consultation with our MPs and our supporters in the country."

Kenneth Baker, the party chairman, said: "I'm delighted John is to be the new leader of the party and we all look forward to him leading us to victory in the next general election."

Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary and a Hurd supporter, said: "I think the outcome is accepted by everyone. I think it is quite clear that John got support from all sections of the party as did Douglas and Michael."

David Maclean, a junior agriculture minister, said: "I am delighted that the other candidates have done the perfectly correct and honourable thing and we now have a united party to go forward to win the next general elections."

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, said Mr

Major was Margaret Thatcher's candidate, and the self-confessed preserver of Thatcherism, adding: "The face has changed but the policies remain the same."

Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, said: "John Major is the no change prime minister."

POLITICAL SKETCH by Matthew Parris

## Mum's the word for a jolly wicked uncle



Thatcher: saying her last goodbyes yesterday

EVEN in the best regulated families there are moments when honesty breaks through.

Everyone knows that the Tory family at Westminster, SW1, have been through a bad patch. Everyone knows they have just about held together, but that Mum has decided to leave. She has not been kicked out - let us be clear about that. She has come to an amicable arrangement after what were (it is true) certain tensions. But it is very much her own decision. No winners - is that clear? - and no losers. The whole family appreciates Mum's contribution. Everybody is on her side. So let's avoid silly talk about "treachery," okay?

Now, Uncle David Evans (C, Welwyn & Hatfield) knows this perfectly well. They have explained to him that bygones are bygones. He has nodded wisely as senior uncles on all sides have asked for an end to bitterness.

It's just that David was terribly fond of Mum. He feels he owes a lot to her; that people like him would never be in parliament without her help. Not having gone to a posh school or university like the others, glib phrases about wishing her well in her new life don't come easy. He knows she didn't want to go.

He blames her kitchen cabinet. He suspects they manoeuvred her into believing the game was up, so that one

of them could slide neatly into her place without a struggle. How he wishes she had put up a fight! Why, David and his pals would have stuck up for her. Who knows? They might have won. Now he has been cheated of the chance to fight at her side, and he's damned if...

But "no," he tells himself: "no point in being bitter. She wouldn't have wished it."

So Uncle David goes into questions, yesterday, with a rather predictable little enquiry (question 13, in his name) about education vouchers, and a rather predictable inclination to recommend vouchers to the education secretary, Kenneth Clarke.

Kenneth Clarke! Aaaargh! Isn't he one of the uncles rumoured to have threatened to walk out on Mum if she stayed, after her first ballot debacle? That's what David has heard, anyway. His rage is boundless.

But "no," he bites his lip and counts to ten, "must behave." He sits there, order paper gripped fiercely in his hand.

Question 11... "repairing old school buildings in Devon." Uncle David is finding it difficult to concentrate.

Question 12... "nursery education in Normanton" - he's breathing hard. Should he go through with this? Maybe it will be a junior minister, not Clarke, answering him?

"Mr David Evans!" announces the Speaker.

"Number thirteen, Sir," he calls. Wicked Uncle Ken rises smoothly to his feet. Ooh and he looks so self-satisfied. Standing there so bland and so genial in his lawyer's suit and lawyer's smile, stroking the dispatch box. Evans is almost too angry to listen to what Clarke says: the usual guff, rubbishish vouchers - something about "choice".

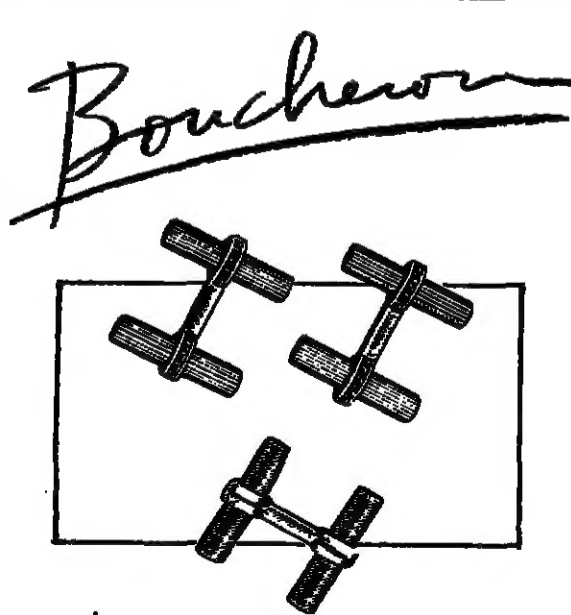
Evans's turn. He stands. Labour start laughing at him. He glances nervously at his order paper. "Reading!" they mock.

Poor Mum, dressed in black, is hovering behind the Speaker's Chair, waiting to enter. She has come to say goodbye for the last time... "Reading!"

Something snaps. Sod the lot of them! "When it comes to choice," he tells Clarke, "had you remained loyal last Wednesday, backbenchers would have freedom of choice" - he is following, now - "of the leader they wanted as Prime Minister."

Uncle Ken chuckles mildly, takes it in his stride as he has taken everything in his stride: nurses, doctors, ambulance-men, Thatchers... ho-hum, all's for the best in this best of all possible worlds... David Evans subsides, still shaking.

If John Major - Mum's own choice, after all - encounters the odd pocket of resistance, they won't always be the predictable ones.



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# The great go and come but the show carries on

By GEORGE HILL

PRIME ministers may come and go, but the Downing Street show runs and runs.

Come a budget, or a leadership ballot, and the old team will always be there, up to their antics again. No troupe of circus acrobats ever put themselves out more frantically to win a smile from an unresponsive audience as the daring young men teetering on their portable ladders at the peril of their lives, and quarrelling volubly about who had begged the patch of pavement their leathers stood on. Flash bulbs gave an air of carnival to the performance.

The clowns mugged in front of the cameras, with electric leads dangling down the back of their jackets.

The most outrageous clown of the day was one who earnestly delivered a commentary, at about the time that Tory MPs in the Commons must have been queuing up to start voting. She discussed the prospects for the Tory party now that Mr Michael Heseltine had won the leadership. Had the rest of us missed a news flash? Then she recited the same piece with John Major's name substituted. We had caught on to the joke now, and waited for her to do Douglas Hurd, but she never did.

There never was a less responsive audience. Hour after hour passed, and only an occasional twitch of a net curtain upstairs in No 10 or No 11 betrayed that anyone behind those black walls opposite was taking the least notice of our efforts.

Out of the corner of our eye, we could hardly help being distracted from our routines by the temptation to piece together what was happening on the other side of the footlights. Two dramas at once seemed to be going on behind those two forbidding Georgian facades.

Packing up and going home was clearly the subject of one. The big items, such as the golf clubs, went out at the back of the house, to the removal van. The little things, such as the best crockery (marked fragile) and a box full of framed political cartoons, were brought out of the front door in a procession of cardboard boxes. For every package that came out, four bouquets of flowers were borne in by blushing policemen.

The other drama was harder to grasp. House-hunting for a town house nearer the job, perhaps? At any rate, the party in No 11 seemed to be having a cheerful time indoors. They came out smiling, in grey suits.

David Mellor paused to tell us that his host was nobody's puppet. Another guest, one without a vote in yesterday's election, told us that the chancellor had had two pieces of shredded wheat for breakfast, and hoped to have three tomorrow. John Major himself, smiling but circumspect, refused to confirm that.

All morning the circus continued. Our troupe was in full flow when the doorman of No 10 came out at 8am to polish his letterbox.

Denis Thatcher loped by, looking like a man with a great burden lifted, and had a joke with the road sweeper. At 12.50 a man in a grey suit came out, carrying a blue plastic bucket.

It was bitterly cold. The troupe were perceptibly tiring when at last the door of No 10 opened and the star of the show that had been going on inside appeared briefly on stage. In a navy suit with white trimming, smiling in a determined way, she gave us a momentary acknowledgement, and stepped into a car that carried her away to prime minister's questions.

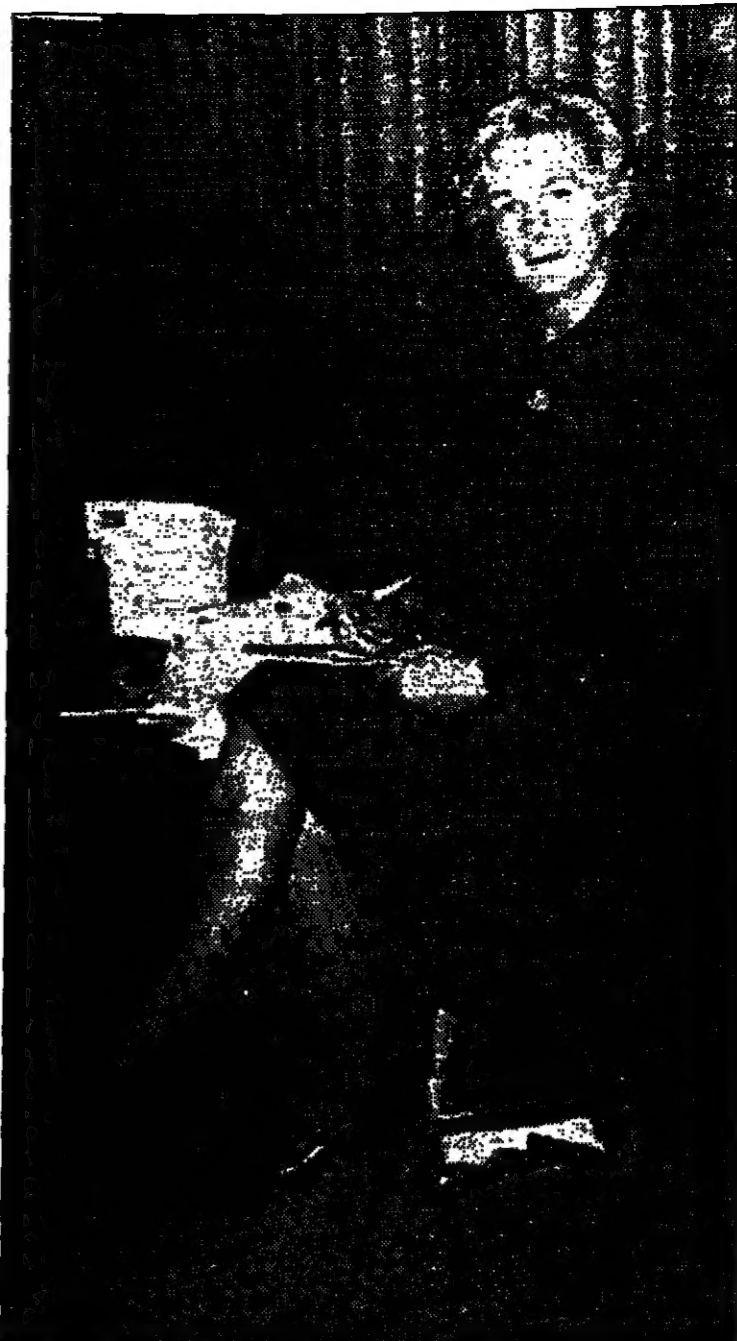
She had given us only the briefest of waves after all our efforts. But, cold and tired as we were, we felt it had all been worth it. Did she, we wondered.

Screaming Lord Sutch stood on the wrong side of the gate of Downing Street, wearing a leopard skin jacket and a top hat. One of the most durable figures in politics had come to pay tribute to another. "I regard this as a sad day," he said, putting party differences aside. "Today the men in grey suits are taking over."

Ronald Butt, Lord St John of Fawley, Martin Jacques, Craig Brown, Diary, page 18  
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Ballot countdown: Sir John Stakes, a scrutineer in yesterday's leadership poll, at the entrance to committee room 12, where voting took place; and Dame Elaine Kellett-Bowman, MP for Lancaster, waiting to cast the first vote yesterday morning



## Shadowy figure steps into European limelight

By ALICE THOMSON

LONDON correspondents of European newspapers have been frantically putting together profiles of John Major since he became the most serious contender in their eyes for the British political throne. While Michael Heseltine and Douglas Hurd are familiar figures in the foreign media, Mr Major has always been a somewhat shadowy figure in Europe and his entry onto the political stage is being treated with unusual enthusiasm.

The French press has become more interested in the British election challenge since Mr Major entered the fray. He is seen as the most mysterious of the three contenders and *Le Monde* newspaper says: "There is a contradiction in his character between his smooth and grey manner and the populist and anti-establishment convictions attributed to him."

Other papers revel in his "working class" background, and *Le Figaro* concludes that he has played his cards marvellously. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* points out that Mr Major has promised Britain a classless society by the year 2000: "This electrifies the masses, who have been driven to social mobility more reluctantly than enthusiastically by Nanny Thatcher." The paper predicts that Mr Major will win the general election.

Spanish commentators say that Mr Major would be a decisive leader in time of war. *El País* says that he has more experience in office than Mrs Thatcher had during the Falklands conflict.

In Norway, Mr Major was summed up in the daily as "a tough and unpretentious politician. A decent sort, but seeming to lack the charisma of a leader."

The European Commission has voiced no opinion on the leadership election, knowing it will have to work closely with the new prime minister. However, Mr Major, considered to have mastered the details of European economic and monetary union better than most, is thought to be most forcefully on the single European currency. He has therefore met with a cooler response than the two other candidates.

In South Africa, there has been little interest in the individual merits of the three candidates and Mr Major's name has barely been whispered. While black politicians are hoping for a Labour victory in the next general election, the white perspective on the leadership contest was summed up by *The Star* of Johannesburg: "Unless Mrs Thatcher's successor is a disaster — and the track record of all three does not suggest this — the one positive development is that the prospects of the Tories winning in the fourth successive general election must be enhanced."

## FIRST DUTIES

# Gulf and EC command the attention of No 10

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ALTHOUGH the first official briefing to be given to the new tenant of 10 Downing Street is likely to be on the Gulf, the new prime minister will need also to turn his attention to two inter-governmental conferences that will chart the future of the European Community.

Next month's inter-governmental conferences in Rome will flesh out the declarations agreed by 11 of the EC leaders at last month's Rome summit.

Against the wishes of Mrs Thatcher, the 11 agreed to being the second stage of economic and monetary union in 1994. She was also alone in expressing reservations about the summit's conclusions on political union.

It is assumed at Westminster that the new prime minister will want to make an early visit to Washington to meet President Bush as well as making a trip to Saudi Arabia to see British forces and their preparations for conflict in the Gulf.

The two conferences have the potential for triggering deep divisions within the Conservative party. The Foreign Office hopes, however, that with Luxembourg

and Holland holding the presidency of the EC for the next 12 months, there will be more sympathy for Britain's views and not as much pressure for swift movement towards final agreements.

After the election of victory it is likely that the early hours of Friday morning will deliver a cold douche of reality to the new Conservative leader. The results of two by-elections in Paisley, Scotland, are expected to confirm the parlous state of Conservative party fortunes north of the Border.

On the domestic scene the new prime minister will also need to keep a close eye on the economic indicators as potential guidelines to the timing of the general election.

The Treasury forecasts that inflation will fall to 5% per cent by the fourth quarter of next year and that the current account deficit will fall to £11 billion next year. The forecasts assume unemployment at 1.75 million.

The state of the economy is likely to determine the date of the election although it is conceivable that the new leader might take advantage of any honeymoon period he enjoys and make a dash

to the polls in the spring. Also domestically, local authorities will set next year's poll tax levels in February and March.

The poll tax is likely to provoke a wave of unpopularity in the weeks before the local government elections on May 2 when there will be contests for 12,253 seats in 36 metropolitan councils and 333 district councils in England and Wales. The Tories will be defending sweeping gains that they made just weeks before Mrs Thatcher won the 1987 general election.

As a test of opinion in England and Wales, the elections will provide politicians and party strategists with some pointers about whether the government could risk going to the country in June or October. If there is not a general election in June, the prime minister will face the dilemma of either going to the country in October or in 1992.

Whichever way the economic indicators point, the prime minister will also take into account the political considerations of a decision to delay until 1992 before holding a general election. A postponement until 1992 risks boxing a prime minister into a corner on possible dates and creating the perception that the government is clinging to power until the last moment.

Alec Douglas-Home almost won in October 1964 by staying on to the end of the five-year term but James Callaghan might have had a better prospect of winning if he had gone in October 1978 rather than being forced into a general election in the summer of 1979.

In July the group of seven economic summit will be held in London and later that summer the new leader will make his debut as prime minister at the Commonwealth conference in Zimbabwe.

The new leader's first key appearance before the party faithful could be in Scarborough next February at the annual conference of the Young Conservatives. A month later he is expected to attend the annual meeting of the Conservative Central Council in Southport.

## SNP poll tax tactics may deny it victory

By KERRY GILL

THE Scottish National party's poll tax non-payment campaign could rob it of any chance of victory in either of the two Paisley by-elections tomorrow.

The two candidates and their supporters have had a hostile reaction on many doorsteps from people who have paid the tax and face an increase next year because of the high non-payment level in Strathclyde. The backlash concerns in the wake of mounting concern about poll tax shortfalls throughout Scotland.

Labour said it was confident of victory, but had not become complacent. Irene Adams, Labour's Paisley North candidate, said: "We will fight for every vote we can get. We take nothing for granted and keep fighting until the last possible minute."

Michael Hirst, president of the Scottish Conservative and Unionist Association, said his party believed that opposition to the SNP's non-payment campaign would be reflected in the polls.

to pay, he said, the party's non-payers would clear their debts in full. Whether this change in heart will secure victories in the two seats is doubtful. Mr Salmond said he was confident the nationalists were on the brink of a by-election triumph.

Donald Dewar, Labour's spokesman on Scottish affairs, said the SNP was now desperate for any escape route to allow them to break out of the non-payment campaign.

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## Clarke backs pooled sovereignty

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BRITAIN must be prepared to pool its sovereignty to help to create a proper economic climate in Europe, a leading cabinet supporter of Douglas Hurd said last night.

Kenneth Clarke, education secretary, said it was amazing how hostile sections of British public opinion was to such ideas. Speaking in London at the annual dinner of the Institute of Directors — one of the business pressure groups which has been a particularly strong supporter of Margaret Thatcher as prime minister — Mr Clarke said that Britain must create institutions in Europe based on free market economics and free international trade, with a strong competition policy.

They should favour sound fiscal and monetary conditions, with a strong anti-inflationary pressure. He said: "We should be prepared to pool our sovereignty to help create such institutions and such a climate in Europe post-1992."

He said, however, that domestically, Britain had to make low inflation and a stable currency

higher priorities than public spending and public subsidy, and he said that the gains of the last decade should not be thrown away.

Referring to the "enterprise years" of Mrs Thatcher's period, he said the Conservatives did not intend them to be a passing phase.

The new prime minister had a great responsibility for carrying forward the success and self-confidence that Britain had earned in the 1980s. "He has to revive the morale of his party which has depressed itself by unnecessary division."

"Even more important, he has to revive the confidence of the nation in the free market economics and the radical social reforms that produced such an atmosphere in 1987 that the return of a Conservative government till the end of the century seemed almost assured."

The reforms that had swept through the private sector now had to be transferred to areas of the public sector, including his former areas of the health service and his new responsibilities in education.



Clarke: call to maintain the enterprise years

## Thatcher's last clash at question time

By ROGER WOOD AND JOHN WINDER

MARGARET Thatcher made her final appearance at prime minister's question time yesterday when she told MPs: "I don't believe in making a career out of positively last appearances." She assured them that her contribution to politics would continue from the back benches.

Her decision was made yesterday morning even though the result of last night's leadership vote would have given her the opportunity to take questions again tomorrow, still as prime minister. This time will fall to John MacGregor, the leader of the Commons.

Cheering Conservatives MPs waved their order papers as Mrs Thatcher entered the chamber and took every opportunity during a noisy 15-minute session to praise her record as prime minister. Her attitude was summed up by Donald Thompson, MP for Calder Valley, who said: "She's

been a good 'un." Dame Jill Knight, MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, demonstrated her loyalty against a barrage of Labour interruptions when she spoke of the profound regret of millions of British people and thousands of millions outside Britain that Mrs Thatcher was not continuing in office.

She had rendered unrivalled service in turning back the tide of socialism, in ending the brutal tyranny of militants in the trade unions and by re-establishing Britain as a great power. "I ask you to reflect with pride that a thousand years from now when everyone else in this House is dead and dust, you alone will have a hallowed place," Mrs Thatcher said. "I am very grateful to you for your generous tribute."

Her final clash across the dispatch box with Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, came when he asked which of her policies

should be scrapped by her successor. That gave Mrs Thatcher the opportunity to say she was happy that her successor would carry on the excellent policies of the present government. They had led to the decline of socialism, brought prosperity to the country, and had raised Britain's standing in the world. They had brought about a truly capital-owning democracy.

Mr Kinnock responded by asking why, if she thought nothing should be changed, the candidates seeking to replace her were desperately struggling, trying to get out of the poll tax trap. "I rather thought they were keeping the community charge," Mrs Thatcher said. "Whatever review they have, the result will be infinitely better than going back to the rats."

Mr Kinnock: "May I, since this could conceivably be the last time she answers, say to her that her

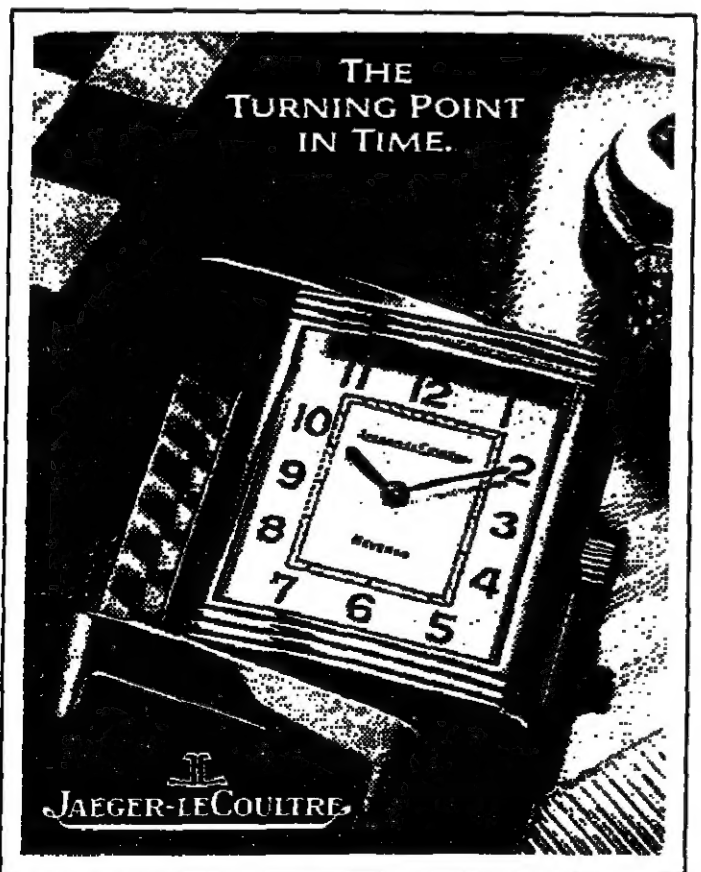
honest approach on poll tax is commendable because she is demonstrating that there are two — and only two — honest choices: to keep it intact and the other is to abolish it, as we would."

Mrs Thatcher: "That is not correct. As with any new tax one both reviews and continually amends it. I would have thought he would know that."

Tributes came from outside her own party, from James Moynihan, leader of the Ulster Unionists, and from Rosie Barnes, a member of the former SDP, but not a word of praise or blame from the Liberal Democrats.

David Winnick, Labour, asked if Mrs Thatcher did not find all the Conservative praise hypocritical and nauseating when 152 Tory MPs had stabbed her in the back last week. "I do not find it nauseating. I find it very refreshing," was the reply.

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# Signs of switches in cabinet jobs as Major talks tactics

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN MAJOR last night began conferring with his closest colleagues about the shape of his first cabinet with all the signs that there would be few changes of personnel. However, there are likely to be several switches of jobs within the existing cabinet.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, beaten by Mr Major in the leadership election, is certain to stay in place, John MacGregor, the Commons leader and former Treasury chief secretary, was

emerging last night as a strong candidate to take Mr Major's job as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The other contenders for that post are Norman Lamont, chief secretary to the Treasury and one of Mr Major's campaign organisers, Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, and Chris Patten, the environment secretary.

In the interests of party unity Mr Major is likely to promote some of the ministers who were associated with the Hurd cam-

paign, and to bring into the cabinet Michael Heseltine, the other beaten contender. In that event he will have few, if any, new cabinet slots available.

Possible roles being discussed for Mr Heseltine include party chairman (possibly risky because of his current unpopularity with the grassroots), home secretary, environment secretary (where he would be in charge of the review of the poll tax promised by all three contestants), industry secretary or even a return to his old post of defence secretary. One strong possibility being canvassed last night was for Mr Heseltine to become the environment secretary, with Mr Patten becoming Commons leader.

Mr Major may not want to move Tom King from the defence post with events in the Gulf moving so speedily. In other circumstances, however, he would be seen as the ideal candidate as Commons leader. David Waddington, the home secretary, is another candidate for that post but seems likely to stay where he is. Chris Patten is being spoken of as a possible Commons leader to replace Mr MacGregor.

With Mr Heseltine taking the one cabinet place made available by Mrs Thatcher's departure, there will be space only if Mr Major decides to dispense with the services of some of the more senior cabinet members, such as Mr Waddington, Cecil Parkinson or John Wakeham. If there is a place available, Mr Major may bring into the cabinet for the first time David Mellor, the arts minister and a leading figure in his successful campaign.

Michael Howard, the employment secretary and another member of the campaign team, might become chief secretary with Mr Lamont tipped for promotion, possibly to the industry department. Michael Portillo is being tipped as a possible newcomer for chief secretary. There are also likely to be promotions for Francis Maude and Richard Ryder, possibly to chief whip or even to local government minister, serving as Mr Heseltine's number two.

Ronald Butt, Lord St John of Fawley, Martin Jacques, Craig Brown, Daily, page 18  
Leading article, page 19  
Media pages, 22-23



Beaten challenger: Michael Heseltine with his wife Anne as he announced last night that he would stand down from the leadership challenge; and, below, Douglas Hurd meeting the former Czech prime minister, Aleksandr Dubcek, at the Foreign Office earlier in the day



## 'Thatcher's man' is denounced by Labour

By PHILIP WEBSTER

THE Labour leadership last night denounced John Major as "Thatcher's man" in a foretaste of the campaign they will relentlessly wage against him right up to the next general election.

His emergence over the past few days as the candidate favoured by the outgoing prime minister was regarded as a godsend by Labour strategists, who concede that the departure of Mrs Thatcher is an electoral boost for the Conservatives. One said: "Our fox was shot last week. But at least we have got the candidate most closely identified with her."

Labour leaders meet today to reassess tactics, realising that they now have to win the next general election with a positive presentation of their own policies rather than relying on the Tories to lose it. Mr Major will be portrayed as the prisoner of the right, the candidate endorsed by Mrs Thatcher and groomed by her for high office.

A Labour strategist said yesterday: "Our message will be: this man is Thatcher in a grey suit. There will be no big changes under him."

As the former chancellor Mr Major will face charges that he is the architect of Britain's economic ills, high inflation, high interest rates and high mortgages. Labour will also attempt to undermine his credentials to make far-reaching poll tax changes.

Mr Major's pledges to press on with the health and education reforms will be treated with scorn by Labour. It will allege that as chief secretary to the Treasury in charge of public expenditure he was more interested in squeezing health and education programmes in the pursuit of tax cuts.

## Leadership change renews thoughts of an early election

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE prospect of an early election is back on the agenda with John Major's victory.

With the polls showing that a Conservative party led by the former chancellor enjoys a nine-point lead over Labour, Mr Major might be tempted to seek a new mandate as early as next spring.

A cabinet minister who has played a prominent role in the campaign to elect Margaret Thatcher's successor said yesterday: "I think a new leader opens things up. John cannot be blamed for what he inherits, even though he was at the Treasury. Voters will want to give him time to show what he can do."

Under Mrs Thatcher, the received wisdom within the party has been that an election would have to be delayed until the spring of 1992. That would leave time for the electorate to reap the benefits of falling inflation and mortgage rates and to become confident that their new-found prosperity was not another cynically engineered pre-election boom.

Only last month, at the party conference in Bournemouth, Kenneth Baker, the party chairman, was sticking to 1992 as his preferred escape route.

Since then the political map of Britain has been rolled up, and all the options are open to Mr Major. Ministers who only days ago were talking about playing it long, under the leadership of Mrs Thatcher, are now openly speculating about a dash to the polls.

Assuming that he keeps his job, Mr Baker, who has been quietly tuning up the party machine since the late summer, is likely to advise Mr Major that he could have his troops in shape by the late spring. However, he would probably prefer to assess the outcome of the local government elections in May before agreeing that it was time to take the plunge.

There are dark clouds on the

electoral horizon, however. First, with the Western powers squaring up for a war in the Gulf some time after a United Nations deadline of January 1 or 15, can the new prime minister be confident that he will be in a position to seek a new mandate only a couple of months later?

The armed forces expect a quick, clean kill, but nobody can be sure that hostilities would be concluded rapidly and successfully. Nor can anyone predict the course of events in the tinderbox of the Middle East even if President Saddam Hussein has been driven out of Kuwait and, possibly, toppled from his Baghdad throne. An election immediately before, during or after a shooting war is out of the question.

Then there is the vexed matter of the community charge.

Mr Major has said that he is increasingly convinced that the poll tax cannot be left untouched. An early election would mean that he would have to go to the country on a promise to make changes. Given his track record as minister who kept quiet while the unseaworthy flagship of Mrs Thatcher's third term trundled down the cabinet slipway, would such a pledge hold water with voters during the rigours of a three-week election campaign?

Finally, the new prime minister must negotiate a way round the twin hurdles of economic and political union about to spring into his path next month in Rome with the opening of the inter-governmental conferences. Mr Major will have to work quickly and in close collaboration with Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, if he is to have a workable compromise at hand in time for an election in the spring or summer.

Mr Major's strength is that after his two spells at the Treasury nobody is better placed than he to manage the economy in the right direction over the next few months.

## Pulling power that won over a sceptical public

By DAVID LIPSEY

HIS rise in the polls has been even swifter than his rise to the pinnacle of British politics. As recently as September 1989, Mr Major, though already foreign secretary, did not figure in a list of six contenders in a Mori poll of voters' preferences for leader of the Tory party. Even after his 1990 Budget, only 3 per cent of the public preferred him, less than one-twelfth of the proportion choosing Michael Heseltine. Yet he ended the leadership campaign overtaking Mr Heseltine as the leader most likely to sway voters.

A Gallup survey in the *The*

*Daily Telegraph* yesterday gave the Conservatives a 9-point lead over Labour under Mr Major. With Mr Heseltine, their lead would have fallen to 8 points, while under Mr Hurd, the Tories would trail Labour by 3½ points. In *The Independent*, an NOP survey showed that 30 per cent of voters were more likely to vote Conservative under Mr Major, but only 26 per cent were more likely to vote Conservative under Heseltine.

The public view of Mr Major closely reflects their short experience of him. He was well ahead of the other two candidates on his

ability to handle the economy, a Mori poll in *The Sunday Times* showed, with 43 per cent putting him top. He trailed, however, on his understanding of world problems, on his ability to represent

Britain in Europe. He has a particular credibility gap to bridge on the Gulf, where only 10 per cent of those polled thought that he would do best of the three.

Moreover, despite being the youngest candidate, he does not greatly appeal to the young, where Mr Heseltine performed much better. Among those aged 18-24, the Tories would be 19 points behind under Mr Major, compared with only one point behind under Mr Heseltine. Mr Major is strongest with older voters, and his ability to extend his appeal to the younger generation will be an early test in his premiership.

The voters and Mr Major (All figures in percentages)	
Listens to other people	64
Understands the people	57
Strong	50
Trust to limit inflation	43
Good internationally	42
Devious	20
Extreme	16
Uncaring	16

## Anxious hours for candidates as colleagues cast their votes

### Hearty breakfast on a day to remember

By BILL FROST

THE next prime minister breakfasted heartily yesterday. He ate two Shredded Wheat (not even he could manage three), some wholemeal toast and enjoyed a pot of tea. Then, for once unaccompanied by his entourage of Major-ettes, the Chancellor left No 11 shortly after 9.30 am for the City of London, to preside at the official opening of the European headquarters of Nomura, the Japanese securities giant.

John Major arrived outside the skyscraper to find photographers, camera crews and reporters crowding the pavement. Whisked past the baying throng by his minders, Mr Major took the express lift to the 9th floor where Nomura executives awaited his arrival.

The occasion was being beamed live by satellite to 145 company offices across Japan. The chancellor's speech was simultaneously translated and video tapes were to be given to employees as a memento of the ceremony.

Just before 10.05 am, the toastmaster called for silence and told the assembled company that Mr Major was in the building. A hush fell over the banking executives and Yoshihisa Tabuchi, the president of Nomura, fingered the knot of his silk tie.

Mr Major arrived looking just a touch preoccupied. His thoughts, almost certainly, were elsewhere. He sat, hands clasped tightly on his lap, and smiled politely while Mr Tabuchi read out a speech in Japanese.

Thunderous applause from Nomura executives followed the president's address, in which he thanked Mr Major for finding the time out to come on such a busy day. Then Mr Major went to the rostrum. "This is an extremely important day," he said with a

mischievous smile. "One that I will recall for some time to come." The executives who understood English laughed enthusiastically. He added: "It is always nice to have something enlightening like this to do in the midst of an otherwise dull period." More laughter. One executive told his colleague in a whisper that Mr Major was "to be made prime minister later today".

The jokes over, Mr Major moved to the serious part of his text, in which there was a tribute to the achievements of the Thatcher years. The speeches over and the plaque unveiled, champagne was passed round. Mr Major took his flute gingerly, toasted Nomura's new European HQ with two abstemious sips, posed for the cameras, refused to be drawn on the leadership contest, then left the building at a gallop, bound for Westminster and the waverers.

### Bad day for protesters

By LYN JENKINS

THE scruffy band of protesters on behalf of the homeless who chose to target Michael Heseltine yesterday could not have picked a worse day.

With his ambitious assault on the party leadership in full swing, Mr Heseltine's passage from the door of his office to his car required over a dozen policemen to keep excited and inquisitive on-lookers at bay. Middle-aged women, office girls and the odd puzzled Japanese tourist had gathered in the hope of catching a glimpse of the man. At best, they caught sight of his blond head above the attendant policemen and television cameras. The hous-

ing protesters were pushed into the background.

Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, chose a lull in the proceedings to give the press corps the benefit of his own wisdom. He was pleased that John Major appeared to have the edge. "He will probably be best for us. After a while people will switch off."

Before Mr Heseltine left for the Commons to cast his vote in room 12 his wife Anne made a short visit. Wearing a crisp charcoal grey suit she left with her chauffeur to return home and walk the dogs William, Dominic and Oliver before preparing for the hectic events of the evening.

DOUGLAS Hurd spent yesterday yo-yoing between the Commons to pursue his prime ministerial aspirations and the Foreign Office, where official business could not be ignored.

At 8.30am Mr Hurd stepped through the doorway of 1 Carlton Gardens without so much as a hint of a nostalgic last look behind him. Wearing a fawn mackintosh and carrying a black briefcase, he grinned ruefully beside his blue Daimler. When asked about his chances of becoming prime minister he said: "If I were you, I would expect the unexpected."

The foreign secretary was whisked off to his Whitehall office, where he was to meet Sir John Swan, the Premier of Bermuda, at ten o'clock. As his car drew up beside Horse Guards, the ebullient and confident-looking John Major team bounced down the steps of 11 Downing Street. As John Gummer, Peter Lilley and

David Mellor chatted in the street, a stern-faced Tristan Garel-Jones, the Foreign Office minister who was "whipping" in for Hurd, sloped past trying to bury himself inside an olive-green cape. He refused to comment on the Hurd campaign as he made for a back entrance of the Foreign Office.

As Mr Hurd attended to business all morning, from his office window he would have been able to see the removal men loading the Thatchers' personal effects from the Downing Street back door into an enormous white lorry destined for Dulwich.

After a meeting with Alexander Dubcek, chairman of the Czechoslovak Assembly, who is in Britain to attend the North Atlantic Assembly, Mr Hurd moved on to the Commons where at midday he received a visit from Sir Ian Gilmour and Sir Dennis Walters to discuss Arab affairs.

After making his way to committee room 12 to vote for himself, it was back to the Foreign Office for a working lunch with his campaign team. Mr Hurd spent the afternoon in his office, marshalling his team in a rear-guard effort to consolidate his position.

At 4.30pm he made what he might secretly have hoped was his last official engagement, the presentation of an honorary OBE to Dr Ludger Eising in recognition of his work in improving Anglo-German relations.

Anne Widdecombe, Tory MP for Maidstone, said late yesterday afternoon that the mood in the Commons had been swinging all day and that the Hurd camp was cautiously optimistic. After a last-minute check-up on events at the Commons, Mr Hurd waited with his campaign team at the Foreign Office to hear the result.

### To and fro between work and aspiration

By WILLIAM CASH

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AS YOU TRAVEL, IT SOON BECOMES CLEAR THAT SPAIN OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAMPLE SOME VERY GOOD WINES IN PERFECT SETTINGS. THE BARS AND CAFES NOT ONLY PROVIDE REFUGE FROM THE SUN, BUT A WIDE SELECTION OF COOL, FRAGRANT WHITE WINES AND ROSADOS.

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# Major: the unknown prime minister

Not since Bonar Law, the dark horse, won the duel for Downing Street will the occupant of No 10 be so little known, Jamie Dettmer writes. John Major's name has spread only in the past few weeks after he was tipped for the top

LORD Blake's definitive biography of Andrew Bonar Law is entitled *The Unknown Prime Minister*. Any future historian will thus be pre-empted from using a similar title for a work on John Major, although the cap would fit as snugly.

Bonar Law's emergence as leader of the Conservatives in 1911 came about because the two main contenders, Walter Long and Austen Chamberlain, withdrew from the struggle for the sake of party unity. Bonar Law, the dark horse, was not widely known in the country and was never expected to gain the leadership.

Even a few months ago most people in Britain would probably have been hard pushed to name Mr Major as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Michael Heseltine, a far more colourful if uneven character, was far better known, partly because of his bounciness out of cabinet during the Westland affair. Margaret Thatcher might not have been expected to win the party leadership in 1975 but she was well-known, if only in the guise of the "milk snatcher".

Mr Major's fame has spread only in the past few weeks. Astute political commentators began cautiously to tip Mr Major for the top in his last days as chief secretary to the Treasury. He performed well as Nigel Lawson's right-hand man, managing to keep the spending departments under tight rein without angering their ministers.

His 94 days' tenure at the foreign office was not happy. He seemed out of depth and was badly wrong-footed at a Commonwealth conference at Kuala Lumpur when he was contradicted by Downing Street. His restoration to the Treasury put him back on even ground. He proved highly effective as chancellor and steadied the City which was on the brink of going into convulsions over Mr Lawson's resignation. His autumn statement was praised by fellow Conservative MPs, in spite of the underlying bleakness of its economic message.

Mr Major's upbringing promised much less. His early life was hard even if it was enlivened by the presence of his unusual father, Abraham Thomas Ball, alias Tom

Major of the vandyke double-act Drum and Major. His father successfully toured music halls and circuses on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr Major has said that his father was a great influence on him. "I still think he was the finest raconteur I have ever heard, and he had such a wealth of experience and a range of interests." Tom Major was 67 years old when his son was born but into his seventies he retained a fine humour.

Late in life, Tom Major left the stage and set up as a sculptor and manufacturer of garden gnomes. A failed investment forced the Majors to swap their home in leafy Worcester Park for a two-room flat in rundown Brixton, with a gas ring on the landing and a lavatory three floors below.

"Obviously, I was aware that we'd moved, and I could see the difference — but there was no difference in the way the family behaved or the way they treated me," Mr Major says. "It was a good environment to be brought up in."

He attended the local Rutlish Grammar School but performed badly. He says that he somehow turned against his teachers after feeling that he was at the bottom of the heap. All he missed was the sport, particularly his beloved cricket, when he left at 16.

He worked as a labourer initially, went on the dole, got a job at the Electricity Board, was turned down when he applied to become a bus conductor before joining Standard Chartered Bank. There he soon came under the wing of Anthony Barber, the former Tory Chancellor, the first of a series of Conservative mentors who helped him up the greasy pole of political preferment.

Mr Major joined the Conservative party soon after leaving school. He found the attitudes of the Lambeth Labour hierarchy patronising and offensive and at first experienced patronising attitudes in the local Tory party as well. The young Major did not allow the snobbish attitudes of some local Tories to dissuade him from a political career. The party was beginning to change, to shift its ground from an aristocratic,



The hair apparent winning an enthusiastic reception from Margaret Thatcher for his message to the Conservative party's conference in Bournemouth last month

paternal vision to a meritocratic one and Mr Major was well-placed to be swept along on the new wave.

His political efforts were interrupted for a short time while he went to Nigeria for the bank. It was there that he was involved in a car accident which nearly resulted in him losing his leg. His injury has stopped him playing cricket, his great passion outside politics.

His first serious political post was on Lambeth borough council. His colleagues voted him chairman of the housing committee. He has joked since that his one big

regret in life was to have failed when housing chairman to secure the demolition of the house he and his parents had been reduced to live in after his father's business failed.

After two attempts to win St Pancras North for the Tories, he was eventually elected at Huntingdon in 1979. His rise through the Tory ranks in the Commons has been meteoric with eight different government jobs in as many years.

In January 1981, he became parliamentary private secretary to the Home Office ministers, Timothy Raison and Patrick Mayhew.

In January 1983, he was appointed a whip, becoming a senior whip a year later. He spent two years as a junior minister at the then health and social security department. He was promoted within the same department a few months later. In 1987, he became Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

His rapid rise has not stirred rivals to envy. Mr Major is a friendly and personable man. Critics have questioned whether he has a defined political philosophy. Is he dry or wet? He has not been that forthcoming in reply. He normally attempts to side-step

labels. Friends say that he is hard on economics but soft on social issues.

His own answer does not provide much clarification: "I am a free-marketier; I could never accept the politics of soft options, because soft options are bogus options — but beyond that, I believe in treating issues on their merits."

The key to his philosophy lies with a wish to widen individual freedom. In a speech to the Conservative party's Radical Society last year he said that one of the questions he asked himself when

deciding on a proposal was would it enlarge freedom and extend opportunity. Other questions included: would it encourage people to take more responsibility for their own lives and would it improve the lot of the worst-off.

Those questions are now going to press in on him in a much sharper way than even when he was Chancellor. The final question about the man is whether he is up to the job. He has been untested by comparison with Douglas Hurd. He did look vulnerable when foreign secretary. Only proverbial time will tell.

## RISE THROUGH THE RANKS

March 29, 1943: born and grew up in Merton.  
1953: moves to Brixton.  
1959: leaves Rutlish grammar school. Works as clerk and labourer.  
1960: joins Conservative party.  
1965: joins Standard Chartered bank. Founds Lambeth Borough Young Conservatives.  
1968: becomes Lambeth councillor.  
1970: marries Norma. Becomes chairman of Brixton Conservative Association.



1974: Losing in London

1974: stands for St Pancras North twice. Loses twice.  
1975: stands for Huntingdon. Wins.  
1981: PPS to Home Office ministers.  
1982: assistant whip.  
1984: senior whip.  
1985: junior minister at department of health.  
1986: minister of state for social security and the disabled.  
1987: chief secretary to the Treasury.  
1988: foreign secretary (July). Chancellor of the exchequer (October).  
1990: party leader and prime minister.

## Norma Major and politics

# No-man's land calls to the homemaker

By JAMIE DETTMER

WHEN Norma Christina Elizabeth Johnson married a young up-and-coming banker in a church opposite Lambeth town hall, she could have been forgiven for harbouring thoughts far removed from 10 Downing Street.

If she had had time to reflect on the political future of John Major, her husband, she might have toyed with the idea that he could become a Conservative MP. After all, he was in Tory politics, albeit as a councillor.

As recently as four years ago, Mrs Major dismissed out of hand the suggestion that her husband would become Britain's 52nd prime minister. "That kind of thing doesn't happen to people like us," she said.

The unassuming Mrs Major has always seemed surprised at her husband's rise. When he telephoned to tell her that he had been made foreign secretary, she said: "You're winding me up." She also felt sick at the mere thought of his elevation. Mrs Major is proud of her husband and wants him to succeed. Her pleasure at the rise and rise of John Major is a mixed one, however.

She retreated in shock for ten days after the announcement of his promotion to the post of foreign secretary. She also lost a stone in weight during his 94-day tenure at the Foreign Office.

Last March, Mrs Major admitted that she had been reduced to tears by the pressures placed on the family by her husband's political career. "I've shed my tears — and not always quietly into the pillow," she told an interviewer.

In the run-up to the budget, when Mr Major was in what the Treasury calls purdah, Mrs Major said: "I feel him slipping further away. Even when I have the man

beside me, I feel his mind isn't really there." She has described the past week and her husband's challenge for 10 Downing Street as "a cross between waiting for Christmas and a particularly unpleasant visit to the dentist".

For Mrs Major, family life is all-important. She is happiest at their modest four-bedroom home in Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire. She revels in providing for her two children, Elizabeth, aged 18, and James, aged 15. "I am fulfilled by domesticity," she has said.

Newspaper biographers of Mrs Major have tried to explain her attachment to home and family through the history of her early childhood life. Born in Shropshire in 1942, her father was killed in action in Belgium during the last days of the second world war. She was sent to boarding school in London at the age of four.

She later trained as a home economics teacher, turned to dressmaking, was a nanny for a short time, and started canvassing for the Tories after making dresses for Diana Geddes, a Conservative candidate. She met her future husband in the 1969 GLC elections. It was love at first sight for them.

After a whirlwind romance, they were engaged within three weeks and married within six months. Even on their wedding day, politics intruded. Wearing morning suits, Mr Major and a friend spent half an hour before the service touring a nearby council estate in Brixton.

Throughout her husband's career, Mrs Major has given the appearance of steering herself to deal with the demands placed on her. "At the start being a candidate's wife was daunting, but I did it," she has said, and has done so with great capability. Mrs

Major has been seen by some as Mrs Suburban Average.

That is a mistake. In her sensible cardigans and long, gathered skirts, she might seem a typical Tory wife.

Not many of that breed, however, could write a well-received biography of Joan Sutherland, the diva. Opera is her great passion outside the home. She turned down a commission to write a biography of Jesse Norman, the singer, because of her husband's move to the Foreign Office.

Her interests also focus on the area in which she lives. She views Mr Major's Huntingdon constituency as an "extended family", and insisted that the launch of her book about Joan Sutherland took place at Joan's Sutherland town hall rather than at the London Coliseum or the Royal Opera House.

She delivers meals-on-wheels for the Huntingdon WRVS and works hard for Mencap, the charity for those born with mental disabilities. "Beyond the constituency is no-man's land," she has said.

At each stage of Mr Major's career, his wife has tried to keep the infrastructure of the family intact. While her husband was chancellor, she slept only one night a week at 11 Downing Street. "He came over at the House a great deal and can cook his favourite beans on toast in the kitchen at Downing Street," she said. For her, it was important that Mr Major had a solid home life to return to at weekends.

Mrs Major is reported as saying recently: "I am sure it is very naive of me but, having been through the last 18 months, which has been a difficult struggle, I would like to think we can carry on as we are." It probably is. No-man's land beckons.



Home delivery: Norma Major on her meals on wheels round

## What's in a name?

# Grandest history of the three

By PHILIP HOWARD, LITERARY EDITOR

THE next prime minister has by far the grandest and oldest name of the three candidates. This sits quite oddly on the candidate who claims to be classless and have the common touch, and who is (in spite of propaganda to the contrary) well to the left of his party. Major is the only leading political name that came over with the Normans.

Major can be a cognate of the Jewish eastern Ashkenazic Mayer. But as an English name it comes from the Norman personal name Maelg (or Maelgier), which is composed of the Germanic elements *mael* council, *plus gari* or *geri* a spear. The first Majors to come to the top in England were, onomastically, and probably bloodily also, warlords, like the rest of the Norman gangsters.

Mrs Major keeps up the blue-blooded Norman connection by having Norma as her Christian name. In fact, *qua* Christian name, Norma was invented by Felice Romani in his libretto for Bellini's opera of that name.

The new prime minister's first name was made important and famous by early Christianity. John is the English form of the Latin Johannes, from the New Testament Greek Ioannes. And that is a Greek and contracted form of the Old Testament Hebrew name Johanan, which, being translated, means "God is gracious". The translators of the Authorised Version decided on John as the English way to spell it.

John is the name of several characters in the Old Testament, including one of King David's "mighty men".

The name was borne by John the Baptist (the precursor of Christ himself, who baptised sinners in the River Jordan), by one of Christ's first disciples (John the Apostle, a fisherman, brother of James), and by the author of the fourth gospel (John the Evangelist, identified in Christian tradition with the apostle, but more probably a Greek-speaking Jewish Christian living more than half a century later).

The names of the runners-up are not as good as Major, but perfectly *payabili*. Hurd is one of a whole cluster of English surnames (variously spelled Heardman, Herd, Hird, and so on, depending on the part of the country that the holder comes from), derived from the Old English *heord*, a herd or flock. Hurd means cowherd or shepherd. The spelling with that "u" suggests that the family came originally from the Midlands. This is categorised as an occupational name, like many others. Hurd is an ancient name for a leader. In Homer, Agamemnon and other supreme kings are addressed as "hurd(s) of the people".

Douglas also has to do with cattle or sheep, but with rustling rather than looking after them. It is the surname of the notorious gang of Border reivers, eventually ennobled as the earls of Douglas and Angus. Douglas probably comes from the Gaelic *dubh* black, *plus glas* stream, from the place in the Scottish Borders where the Douglases had their stronghold.

Heseltine is a habitation rather than an occupational name. It and its cognates are derived from the Old English *hæsel* a hazel tree or grove, and either *denu* a valley, or *lun* an enclosure or settlement. Heseltine is a topographical name. It means "chap who lives in the hazel valley", and is widely dispersed; though I guess that the first Heseltine spelled that way came from Gloucestershire.

Michael is the English and German form of a common biblical name, which means in Hebrew "Who is like God?" In the Middle Ages the archangel Michael was regarded as captain of the heavenly host in flak jacket. Remember *Revelation* 12.7: "And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven." Michael is the symbol of the Church Militant, and patron of soldiers.

## Finding words to fit the man

Unfortunately we only recently downgraded Major to a robot who is controlled by Maggie. She decided to remove his brain and I suppose we will have to find some way of putting it back in.

Bill Dare, of *Spitting Image*

He has risen so fast on sheer ability rather than image that I think he is in danger of underestimating the importance of image in this telly age.

Selma Scott, broadcaster

I would much prefer him to become prime minister at a later date once he has gained further experience.

Lord Whiteley

I support John Major because he is the youngest and best looking.

Helen Gregory, wife of Conal Gregory MP

Part of John Major's success is that he looks like everyone's tank manager.

Tom McNally, former Labour MP and now head of public affairs at Hill and Knowlton

He has a caring face. Not all women go for flamboyance.

Gillian Shepherd, minister at the social security department

A decisive leader in case of war.

El Pais, Madrid newspaper

John Major looks like someone on the 7.15 to Waterloo.

Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust

He has the most courteous way of saying no.

Company chairman at CBI conference

He is a classiest person. Not that I'd trust him.

Dennis Skinner, Labour MP

Mr Major is the most mysterious of the three. He is supported by the nationalist and anti-European right of the party but perhaps he has mistaken his place.

Le Monde, Paris daily

We have a very good economic policy. I have sat in cabinet for six years and listened to all the economic debate and know that

the policy John Major is pursuing is a good one.

Douglas Hurd

He has the charisma to attract a new generation of voters.

Stanley Hudson, chairman of Pembroke Conservative party

We are backing John Major as we feel he has the right style.

John Fitzsimmons, Conservative leader, Liverpool council

We like each other. Ministers running against each other cannot intelligently start tearing up policy.

Douglas Hurd

If John Major really believes that a classless society is achievable he is indeed unique in the history of politics. Cloud-cuckoo-land is not the place from which an aspiring prime minister should announce his intentions.

David J. Ellis, *Times* letter

He may have won the 1992 election for the Tories.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, German daily





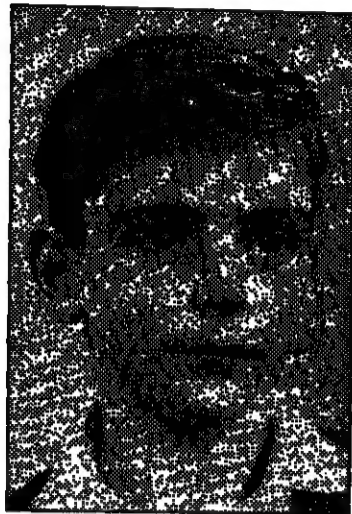
Circus days: father Tom Major, centre, a high-wire artist, and other circus performers



Theatre call: father Tom and his first wife Kate in stage days



Domestic chores: doing the dishes at home last year



Early years: aged eight in 1951; as a school cricketer in 1958; and a prospective candidate in 1973



Electoral victory: celebrating as MP for Huntingdon in 1979



Quick snack: the Chancellor eating an ice-cream in Whitehall

## Major's campaign

## Formidable debt owed to aides

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

JOHN Major owes a formidable debt to the slickest campaign team for his success in the Tory leadership contest.

Its members were fastest off the mark, ever-present in the Commons corridors and always available to the media from the moment the campaign was called. They demonstrated an American-style professionalism which led rivals to believe that they had been formed in embryo even before Mrs Thatcher decided to pull out and open the leadership race to cabinet contenders.

The key men in the team were Treasury ministers Norman Lamont, Richard Ryder and Francis Maude, David Mellor, the arts minister, and Robert Atkins, the sports minister.

In just four days, helped enormously by the geniality of their candidate (despite the pain from his wisdom tooth operation), they transformed the image of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from a greasy, little-known political technician to that of a thrustful politician with a sense of mission for the Britain of the 1990s.

Within hours of John Major's entry into the contest, the Major team had taken over the Gayfere Street house of Alan Duncan, the candidate for Rutland and Melton. Extra telephones had been installed and political correspondents' telephones were buzzing with calls from the helpers in the team extolling the virtues of their candidate.

Mr Lamont and Mr Ryder headed the number-crunchers, aided by Terence Higgins. Michael Jack, Graham Bright and others manned the office. Robert Atkins liaised with lobby correspondents and David Mellor went upfront, his favourite position, putting the Major case on radio and television.

They chose a theme which appealed to left and right by neatly dovetailing the Thatcherite emphasis on choice and opportunity with the suggestion of a kinder, gentler conservatism. It emphasised Mr Major's

recognition that not all in society could aspire to rising as far as he had done from such comparatively obscure beginnings. From the beginning Mr Major was presented as "the guy who made it" with whom everyone could identify.

Subtly emphasising that Douglas Hurd was the "Whitehall candidate", they offered a vision of a thrustful new Tory party for the 1990s offering an open door to all creeds and classes. It was just the stuff, many Tory MPs rapidly concluded, to win back the crucial C2s who had been deserting the party since 1987.

The Major campaigners argued that Michael Heseltine, as the regicide, could not unite the party and that he could not be trusted to preserve the legacy of Thatcherism.

Hurd was a splendid chap but perhaps just too much of a toff for the wider electorate to identify with him. But their man was the candidate for all classes.

It was something of a gamble, running a candidate in the Tory party on the classless ticket, leading Douglas Hurd to grumble in one interview that he seemed to have stumbled into some Marxist debating society. But it worked brilliantly, putting Mr Major into the front seat as the cabinet unity candidate.

For a man who had been in government for the past four years while Mr Heseltine was free to take his Thatcherism à la carte it was a remarkable achievement.

Their strength was that they were building on John Major's natural instincts. The vision of the classless society and open-door Tory party was one which he had inserted into his party conference speech this year. His friends know that he has for some time been arguing the need to raise the status of the teaching profession but had not done so publicly for fear of embarrassing colleagues in the education ministry.

What proved to be the chancellor's other strength was his comparative youth.



Best foot forward: John Major hitting out during cricket practice at The Oval earlier this year

## A fan from The Oval

## Ballot puts good sport into No 10

By JOHN GOODBODY, SPORTS NEWS CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major received many tributes yesterday but one came from an unusual source, a prospective Labour sports minister.

"John Major will be the first prime minister that this country has had, from either party, who is genuinely interested in sport and does not go to the big events for the publicity," Kate Hoey, Labour MP for Vauxhall, said. "I want to see sport taken more seriously by politicians. Although John is from a different party, I know he will take it seriously."

Her constituency includes The Oval, where the next prime minister spent summer days of his boyhood watching Surrey, which won the county championship seven years in a row. His affection for the county club, of which he has been a member since 1982, has led to him become the patron of Surrey's Youth Cricket Year 1990.

Some patrons are no more than figureheads. Mr Major, however, insisted that he would accept only if he were allowed to work. When he lunched with Surrey club officials he told them: "If you do not ask, I cannot do something; do not be afraid to ask. If I cannot do something, I will tell you; otherwise, it will be done. Then he told them with a laugh: 'There is no point in having a donkey if he does not pull the cart.'"

His efforts for the appeal, which hopes to raise £500,000, were praised yesterday by Miss Hoey. "He has done a remarkable amount of work for an enterprise which is committed to getting young people in the vicinity to use the facilities at The Oval."

David Seward, secretary of Surrey County Cricket Club, said: "Considering the burden on his shoulders, he has been an absolutely terrific patron in Youth Cricket Year. He inspired us by his example to get out and preach the gospel of youth cricket in south London and Surrey."

Mr Major's interest in cricket and Surrey in particular dates from when his family moved to Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, when he was ten; from there he could

walk the two miles to The Oval. He never went to Lord's. "I could not afford the bus fare," he says.

He regrets that school cricket is in a "very substantial decline". "Teachers are prepared to give up their time for football because it takes so little, a couple of hours," he said. "But that is not the case with cricket, and teachers are far less committed to it."

He played for Rutish School, once took seven or eight wickets for nine runs (he cannot remember which) - and received a bat for the "feat of the week" from the London Evening Standard. His cricket career ended in Nigeria where he broke his left leg and lost his kneecap in a car accident. Three days earlier he had been 77 not out in a match played on an airfield. Unfortunately, the weekly mail plane arrived early and the game had to be abandoned.

Although cricket is his greatest love, he is also fond of football. Rutish was a rugby school but Mr Major was not keen on the game, so he set up a football team. He now supports Chelsea and, before last Sunday's game at Manchester United, he telephoned Bobby Campbell, the manager, to wish the team well. Chelsea won 3-2.

Ken Bates, the Chelsea chairman, believes Mr Major would be good for a sport whose hold on people was demonstrated at the World Cup last summer when the England-West Germany semi-final attracted 25.2 million viewers, the biggest British television audience for a live event. As Chancellor of the Exchequer last March, Mr Major cut the tax on football pools from 42.5 per cent to 40 per cent to release £100 million over the next five years for building and refurbishing stadiums.

Miss Hoey hopes that with Mr Major as prime minister, sport will get a far higher profile in Parliament. "We do not even spend ten minutes every six weeks discussing it. Sport is not seen as a big cultural asset. Parliament should recognise that sport needs political assistance. It needs political push."

## 'Major is a problem — after the glasses and a suit there is very little else'

THE election of John Major to the Conservative leadership dismayed Britain's political cartoonists last night. They find him hard to draw (Nick Nuttall writes). Almost universally, they preferred Michael Heseltine, with his shock of wild hair and excited eyes.

Peter Brookes, *The Times* political cartoonist who was last night grappling with the chancellor's caricature, described Mr Major as the least inspiring of the candidates to draw. "Heseltine has the hair, the eyebrows and the personality. Major is a problem. After the glasses and a suit, there is very little else."

His views were endorsed by Mac of the *Daily Mail*: "Cartoonists tend to vote for people with big ears and noses. Both Hurd and Major are faceless

men." Part of the problem with Mr Major is that he is relatively new on the political scene. "Heseltine has thrown the mace around in the Commons and resigned over Westland. The other two have not really done anything cartoonable at all," Mac said.

What distinguishes Mr Hurd and Mr Major, according to Michael Heath, a political cartoonist for *The Independent* and *The Spectator*, are their "huge glasses, like goldfish bowls, and peculiar mouths, which seem to be suppressing all emotion."

Joe Cummings, political cartoonist on *The Financial Times*, is, however, looking forward to a change. The features of Mr Major's face are his mouth, "which pulls round his teeth",

and the large gap between the nose and mouth, he said. Of Heseltine, he added: "Very flashy hair, no lips and paddy nose. There is more you can sink your teeth into with him."

Only one political cartoonist said that he was relishing the prospect of the trapeze artist's son sweeping into No 10. Dave Gaskill of *Today* said that Mr Major's blandness can be used to advantage, with the cartoonist able to concentrate on events rather than the man.

What worries Mr Gaskill is not so much the mileage to be had from the contenders but the featurelessness of their wives: "Personally I will miss Denis more than Mrs Thatcher. The leadership contenders' wives are not good at all from a cartoonist's point of view."

John Major as drawn by Trov (*The Observer*), Gaskill (*Today*), Gary (*Sunday Times*) and Steve Bell (*The Guardian*)



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## Shooting of robber reopens debate on arming the police

The police shooting of an armed robber yesterday comes amid renewed debate on whether all officers should carry guns. Stewart Tendler reports on how police firearms policy is evolving

AT LEAST half a dozen criminals have been killed by armed police in Britain during operations such as the one in which a robber was shot dead yesterday at Reigate, Surrey. Newspapers and television pictures regularly feature heavily armed, flak-jacketed officers protecting courts, watching over state occasions, or patrolling airport concourses.

Given such images, questions over whether the British police should be regularly armed may seem academic. Yet the recent news that the Police Federation, representing 123,000 junior officers, may call for all officers to be armed is likely to send a shudder of anxiety through the Home Office and senior ranks.

In spite of the publicity surrounding the police use of guns, very few officers are armed or qualified to use weapons. Guns have always been available and even in late Victorian England officers in the outer London suburbs carried guns on night duty. Commanders and politicians, however,

have maintained the rule that officers should not be armed unless carrying out duties where weapons are likely to be needed.

Five years ago Scotland Yard had 4,500 officers qualified to use guns. Today the figure is 2,500 out of a force of 28,000 and is destined to fall further. A large county force such as Kent, with 2,730 officers, has more than 190 marksmen.

A few years ago the number of marksmen might well have been much larger. A series of disasters in London and the Midlands, including the shootings of Stephen Waldorf, Cherry Grove and five-year-old John Shorthouse led to a reappraisal of police firearms policy. Police forces moved away from relying on a corps of officers with basic training, who were called up from other duties when necessary, in favour of specialist armed units constantly at the ready. Forces also moved from basic handguns and rifles towards more sophisticated weapons, including pump-action shotguns.

Police policy was refined



Revolver practice: officers learning to use handguns at a training centre. Forces also use more sophisticated firearms, such as pump-action shotguns

even further after the Hungerford shootings highlighted the problem of mobilising trained officers quickly. Fourteen forces across the country have now brought in armed response vehicles that are on patrol 24 hours a day. The weapons are kept in sealed lockers and can be used only with the agreement of senior officers. Seven other forces are

considering the system, which will be introduced in London next year.

The changes might ease public concern about possible police misuse of weapons. At the same time there is growing anxiety within police ranks about the increasing use of guns by criminals. The federation points out that nine of the 25 officers killed over the past

ten years were murdered by gunmen, and members argue that they should not be sacrificed to maintain the traditional image of the unarmed British bobby.

Supporters of the need to arm the police argue that many other countries, including almost all of Europe, allow officers to carry guns. They say that the kind of street gun battles seen in the

United States would never happen in Britain because weapons are not as easily obtained here.

Chief constables acknowledge evidence of an increasing use of guns by criminals, but they advise that attitudes should not be swayed by isolated, emotive incidents. Home Office statistics show that the use of guns remains rare and featured in less than

0.3 per cent of all recorded serious crime last year. However, the number of offences involving firearms rose last year by 20 per cent from 1988 to a total of 4,500 cases.

Whether the federation will change its policy is to be seen. A poll earlier this year showed that 86 per cent of junior officers and 83 per cent of commanders opposed general arming.

## Dossier on crime squad for court

By CRAIG SETON

INVESTIGATORS in charge of the West Midlands serious crimes squad case have handed over to the Court of Appeal a special report examining whether there was a pattern of malpractice among detectives in the unit.

The court asked for the report from the Police Complaints Authority and West Yorkshire police three weeks ago when it adjourned the case of a man who claims he was framed.

The release of the report to the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, and counsel in the case, is believed to be unprecedented. The authority's supervising the investigation by the Yorkshire force and normally findings remain confidential pending completion of the enquiries.

Details of the wide-ranging West Yorkshire enquiry into the squad were requested by Lord Lane in the Court of Appeal three weeks ago during the appeal against conviction of John Edwards, aged 26, from Manchester, who is serving a 14-year jail sentence for armed robbery. He claims that confessions to the serious crime squad were fabricated.

Edwards's case was adjourned until Friday for the complaints authority to gather possible information that may or may not suggest that alleged misconduct by detectives in his case had occurred as a pattern in other cases under investigation.

The authority has now provided the court with the information it sought. It is understood to be in the form of a statistical analysis covering other cases involving the serious crime squad.

When Edwards's case resumes on Friday, the Lord Chief Justice will ask counsel to argue whether the authority's information should be admissible.

## Man faces two charges of murder

Police yesterday charged an unemployed man aged 24 with the murders of two plastic surgeons. The bodies of Kenneth Paton, aged 51, and Michael Massar, aged 42, were found at Finnerfields hospital, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, on Monday morning.

The man, who is single and lives in Wakefield, faces two separate murder charges and will appear before the town's magistrates today.

## Bomb accusation

Sheffield crown court was told that Terence Thornton, aged 59, arranged for a parcel bomb to be delivered to Eileen Cauton, his former mistress, because it was cheaper than meeting her financial demands. The case continues.

## \$250,000 award

Paula Norris, aged 18, who suffered severe brain damage and multiple fractures after she was hit by a car on the A13 at Barking, Essex, in September 1983, won £250,000 damages in the High Court. They will be paid by the driver, Victor Allen of Slough, Berkshire, who denied liability.

## Theft case

Kerry Dixon, the Chelsea football player, appeared before magistrates at Luton, Bedfordshire, charged with the theft of £10,000 on July 6, 1989. John Dolan, of Hercoma Drive, Bushey, Hertfordshire, faced the same charge. The case was adjourned until January 11.

## Toys stolen

Thieves stole a collection of 300 Dinky toys worth £24,000 from a sports car left in a car park at Uckfield, East Sussex. The toys were due to be auctioned at Tunbridge Wells.

## Draw after 41 moves in world chess

By RAYMOND KEENE  
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

THE fourteenth game of the world chess championship in Lyon has been agreed a draw after 41 moves of a fiercely-fluctuating struggle.

Anatoly Karpov, the challenger, had the draw well in hand at the adjournment but could not achieve anything more than this, given the open nature of the position and the highly reduced material. The game was agreed drawn without resumption. The scores are seven points each.

In the chess olympiad in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, England beat Czechoslovakia 2½-½ in round nine. Nigel Short drew with Lubomir Ftacnik, Jon Speelman drew with Jan Smejkal, John Nunn beat Igor Stohl and Michael Adams drew with Karel Mokry. The Soviet Union beat China 3-1 to retain the lead, half a point ahead of England.

World championship:  
Scottish Game  
Karpov-Karpov

White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	d5	22 Rxe1	Ne2+
2 Nf3	Nc6	23 Rxe2	Qxe2
3 d4	e6	24 Rxe2	Qxe2
4 Nc3	Nf6	25 Nf4	g5
5 Nxe2	h5	26 Nxe2	g4
6 e5	h4	27 Nxe2	g3
7 Qe2	h3	28 Nxe2	g2
8 e4	h2	29 Nxe2	g1
9 e3	h1	30 Nxe2	g0
10 e2	h0	31 Rxe1	Rxe1
11 e1	h0	32 Rxe1	Rxe1
12 e0	h0	33 Rxe1	Rxe1
13 e0	h0	34 Rxe1	Rxe1
14 e0	h0	35 Rxe1	Rxe1
15 e0	h0	36 Rxe1	Rxe1
16 e0	h0	37 Rxe1	Rxe1
17 e0	h0	38 Rxe1	Rxe1
18 e0	h0	39 Rxe1	Rxe1
19 e0	h0	40 Rxe1	Rxe1
20 e0	h0	41 Rxe1	Rxe1
21 e0	h0	42 Rxe1	Rxe1
22 e0	h0	43 Rxe1	Rxe1

Drawn position

## Air link opens

Phnom Penh - An Air Liberté airliner with 171 people on board landed at Phnom Penh after the first of what the French company hopes will be regular flights between Paris and the former French colony. (Reuters)

## Toys stolen

Thieves stole a collection of 300 Dinky toys worth £24,000 from a sports car left in a car park at Uckfield, East Sussex. The toys were due to be auctioned at Tunbridge Wells.

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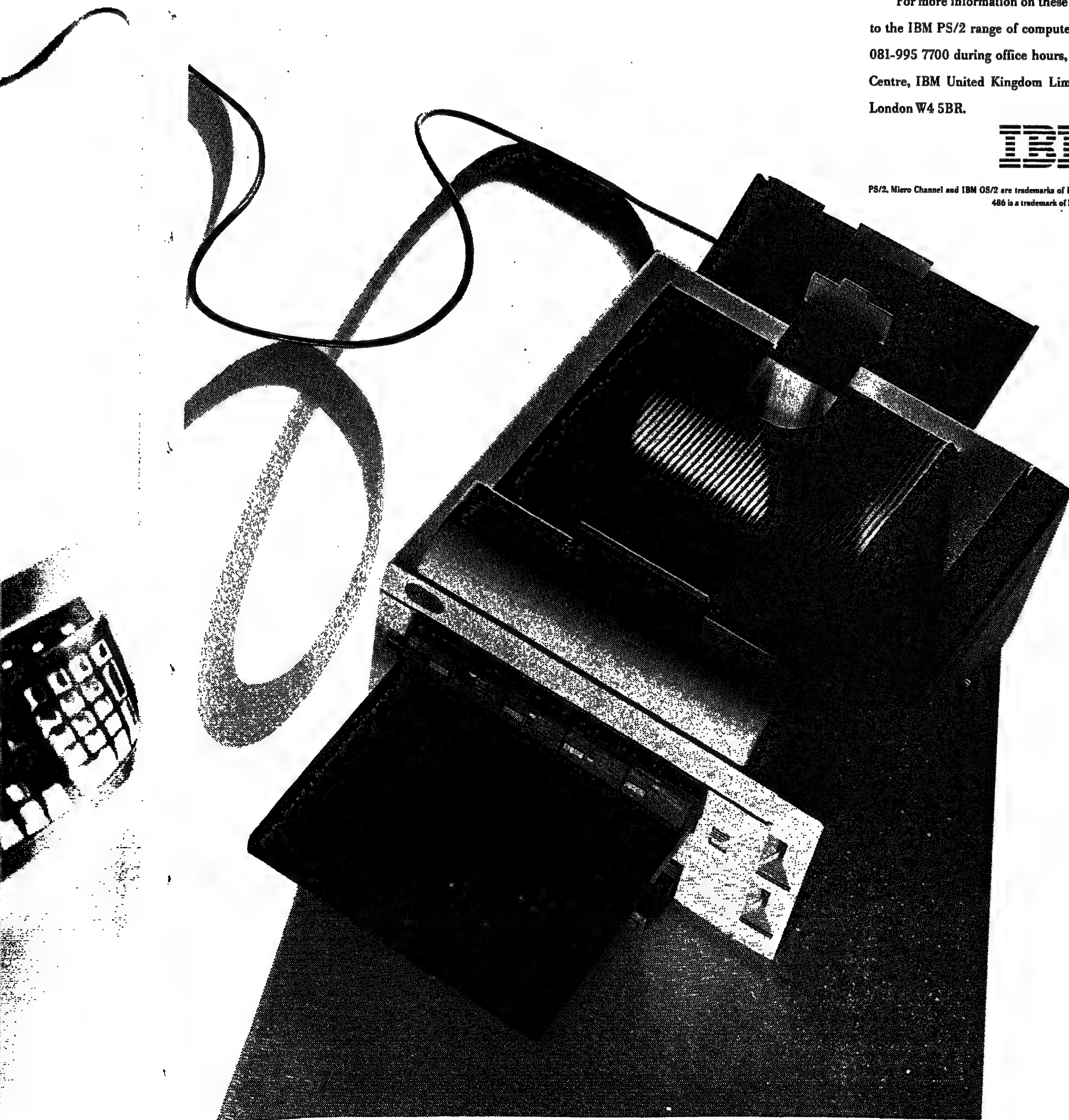
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# Viewers 'would pay up to £200 a year' for BBC services

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

A HUGE majority of television viewers would voluntarily subscribe to the BBC if its licence fee were abolished, with most households willing to pay at least £200 a year, according to a study by the London Business School.

The BBC could double its income by using a deregulated pay-television system, but it would cost the viewer much more if the same breadth and quality of programmes were to be maintained. Subscription costs would be 50 per cent higher than the present £71 licence fee.

The findings, which clearly show that government plans to peg the licence fee at one or two percentage points below the retail price index are misguided, follow a two-year study of 4,000 households by Professor Andrew Ehrenberg and Pam Mills.

"We found no reaction against the licence fee, which is being talked down artificially. The BBC is being unnecessarily underfunded, given that 80 per cent of the population would not mind paying as much as £200 a year," Professor Ehrenberg said. Although 98 per cent of the respondents would voluntarily subscribe to both BBC1 and BBC2 if they were offered at the same price as the licence fee (£4 a month for BBC1 and £2 a month for BBC2), the cost of a subscription fee collection system would eat into programme budgets unless the £71 annual fee were increased.

The BBC, which said it was gratified that viewers place such a high value on its services, added that the cost of equipping everyone with decoders for a subscription service would reach £1.5 billion. That would have to be paid by the viewers.

"Even if the majority of people were to pay double the licence fee via subscription, this would not pay for BBC1, BBC2, BBC Network and regional services and BBC radio plus the cost of the decoder," a BBC spokesman said. "With a subscription service, broadcasting becomes narrowcasting and universality of access disappears."

The business school study shows that there would be a 20

per cent fall in the number of viewers, although it would probably be temporary, and in the number of subscribers to at least one of the BBC's two channels if prices rose. Eighty per cent of respondents to the survey would pay anything up to £200 a year.

The study, involving 41 different surveys of viewers in 4,000 households each given the choice of subscribing to one of 27 price packages, found that 87 per cent of those asked would still subscribe to BBC1 and 75 per cent to BBC2 if both independent television and Channel 4 were also available on subscription.

The study, done from April 1988 to April 1990, did not take into account, however, competition from satellite and cable television. "The exploratory interviews we conducted showed that people were not yet concerned about cable or satellite. No matter how successful cable and satellite is, the majority of people will still want a wide range of viewing," Professor Ehrenberg said.

Media, pages 22 and 23

## Going bust slowly as a chill grasps the land

Farmers face rising costs and poor returns. Michael Hornsby on one family's precarious battle for a living

PAUL Tamblin surveys the land he farms near Saltash, west of Plymouth, and pronounces in his soft burr: "If I am very careful I may be able to go bust slowly." It is hardly a bullish verdict on 30 years of devoted husbandry of these rugged Cornish hills shaped by generations of farmers.

There have been Tamblins tilling the soil in the region for more than three centuries, but now Paul, aged 53, and his son Lister, who has just turned 30, are pondering whether to sell up and get out before economic circumstances force them to.

"Frankly, I don't enjoy farming like I used to. It is becoming an increasing struggle and if costs go on rising while returns remain static, I don't see how we can survive much longer," Paul says. "We have been sliding down a long slope and now we are on the edge of the precipice. The government just does not seem to care any more."

Like many farmers throughout Britain, the Tamblins are having trouble adjusting to the changes over the past decade. After years of being offered financial incentives to expand



Survival scene: Paul Tamblin (right) and his son Lister on land they and their family have worked for 300 years

production, they are shivering in the chill wind of a sterner creed: produce food at a price that is closer to what the market will pay or go out of business.

Paul and his son are majority shareholders in Cornish Farms. They have under their care 750 acres of agricultural land and a further 50 acres of woodland and marsh, divided

into three units spread over three parishes. The land rises from sea level to 350ft with distant views of the Tamar.

They own only 150 acres, farming the remaining 600 as tenants of Lord St Germans. There are 55 acres of potatoes and 380 acres of wheat, barley and oats. The rest of the land, particularly in the steeper parts, is used mainly as pasture for 480 breeding ewes and between 120 and 150 beef cattle. Most of the feed for the livestock is home-grown.

The Tamblins were never in the Range Rover and swimming-pool league. In the 1970s, however, they lived comfortably. There was enough money to send Lister and his sister, Vanda, to private schools, and they kept a small motor boat moored on the Tiddy, a tributary of the Tamar.

In the 1989-90 season, total revenue from the farm came to roughly £200,000, against expenditure of £180,000. Out of the net income of £20,000, Paul and Lister between them drew less than £10,000 as their salaries. Most of the rest of the profit had to go towards paying off a loss of £24,000 which was incurred the previous season, mainly because of a disastrous potato crop and repairing storm-damaged farm buildings.

Purchases of fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides, fuel, animal feed and other inputs accounted for £114,012. The wages of the four full-time farmhands and extra casual labour hired for the potato harvest amounted to £35,500. Rent on the 600 tenanted acres took £24,288 and interest on bank loans a further £5,000. Depreciation of machinery was estimated at £1,200.

The arithmetic of Mr Tamblin's decline is simply stated: the hardcore costs of running the business — rent, labour, machinery — have more than doubled while the price he gets for his produce is barely higher, and in some cases lower, than it was 10 years ago, reflecting the pressure in the European Community to curb over-production

by reducing price support. "After allowing for the co-responsibility levy (exact by the EC when cereal production exceeds a specified level), we are getting £104 a tonne for our wheat, exactly the same as 10 years ago. Potatoes at £60 a tonne are slightly below what we were getting then," Mr Tamblin says. "Lamb at £31 a head are barely up on 1980, while the £411 a head we are getting for cattle compares with £463 a head then."

In 1987 the family gave up the tenancy of 100 acres of pasture. When, a couple of years ago, a farmhand was tragically killed in an accident, they did not replace him. The average age of their six tractors is nine years, and their two combine harvesters are 16 years and 20 years old. Replacing them today would cost £25,000 apiece.

Lister says he would have a hard time making ends meet without the income brought in by his wife, Lisa, a school teacher. "I am loath to leave the land, but Lisa would like me to get out. I have talked to some local employers, including an insurance company, about other work."

Paul would have difficulty in finding another job. He and his wife Elizabeth at least have a house of their own in the village of Polbathick near by should they decide to give up farming. Lister would lose the tied cottage he now occupies.

As keen conservationists, the Tamblins have built ponds, planted hundreds of trees and maintained the 15 miles of Cornish hedge-banks on the farm. There is no money to invest in such work now. "They say we must be more market-oriented," Paul says. "But who is going to look after this land if we leave?"

## Early start of work kills farmer's grant

By NICHOLAS WATT

THE government has refused to pay a promised grant to a farmer who spent £20,000 protecting a local stream, because he started work a day early.

Robert Maxwell, of Chelwood, near Bath, said yesterday that he had had to mortgage his house after the agriculture ministry refused to pay half the bill, as agreed under the terms of the grant. "You think you are doing good for the community and then you are fined for doing just that," he said.

The ministry awarded the grant under the Farm and Conservation Scheme to allow Mr Maxwell to install and partly conceal a slurry storer to protect a stream from polluted water. As the storer would have been an eyesore Mr Maxwell wanted to re-

move 6ft of land to help to obscure the 15ft structure.

Mr Maxwell gained ministry approval on June 26, 1989, but he had started removing earth the day before. After submitting the £20,000 bill this March he was told his grant would not be paid as he had made a commitment to the project before the ministry had approved it.

Despite approaches to Mr Maxwell's MP and Chris Patten, the environment secretary, the ministry refused to change its mind.

Mr Maxwell's solicitor, Tim Smithers, said as planning permission was not granted until August 1989, two months after the initial earth-removal work, it was impossible for his client to have made a commitment to the project.



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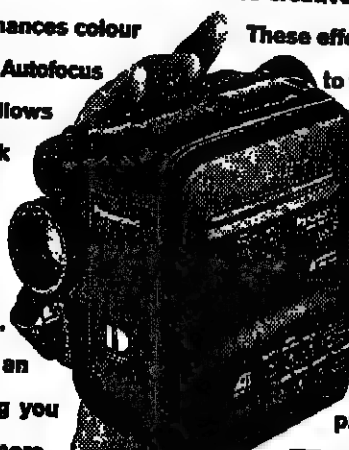
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By FRANK GIBB

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## 'Fall of the vicar in adultery hearing is tragedy for all'

By PAUL WILKINSON

PROCEEDINGS against a country vicar accused of adultery with his curate's wife and a married parishioner were a tragedy for all concerned, prosecuting counsel in a Church of England consistory court said yesterday.

Nicholas Atkinson, summing up his case on the sixth day of the hearing in Chichester, said that the Rev Tom Tyler had been described as a man of strong moral character and utter integrity. "That is why these proceedings are so tragic. We take no joy, as does anyone who is concerned with the church, in that the accused has fallen below the standards expected of him," he said.

Mr Tyler, aged 51, vicar of Henfield, West Sussex, for the past 12 years, has denied a charge of conduct unbecoming in a clerk in holy orders in that he committed adultery with Susan Whitton, aged 54, his curate's wife, and with Barbara Edwards, aged 34, a parishioner. He was accused of five specimen acts of adultery.

Mr Atkinson told the hearing that the vicar's liaison with Mrs Whitton had lasted ten years, and began because she was able to help him with his parish duties in a way that his wife Tricia could not, as she was busy caring for their young family.

"Her offer of assistance was gratefully accepted. The accused clearly wanted that association to go further and he pursued her sexually and, to her shame, Mrs Whitton did not resist," Mr Atkinson said that the vicar used his position of trust to see the

women at their homes without people becoming suspicious. "Mr Edwards said it was that bit of white around his neck which made it all right. It is the betrayal of all that which makes this so serious."

Intercourse happened regularly at the farm run by Mrs Whitton's husband close to Henfield, where Mr Tyler regularly went on Thursdays to prepare his sermons and deal with parish paperwork. He said that he enjoyed the peace of the setting.

It also happened at her aunt's empty home and her mother's house, the hearing was told, and they had sexual intercourse outdoors on a number of occasions.

Mr Tyler had denied all her claims, Mr Atkinson said, alleging it was a plot hatched after they fell out over a painting in the church and the sale of a field. But there was supporting evidence from a former choir girl. Both women had also been able to give intimate details of the vicar's home life.

Mrs Whitton had claimed that he left notes at his house addressed to "Dear Heart". Mr Tyler said that it was a phrase he used regularly only with his wife but she, in her evidence on his behalf, denied that.

Mr Atkinson asked why Mrs Whitton should bring the complaint before the bishop, knowing what unpleasantness and upset it would cause her family. He said: "How, with your children now 18, do you disclose what you have been doing over a number of years? How do you retain their respect? Do you

do it out of malice because there has been an argument?"

He said Mrs Whitton had decided in July 1988 to end the affair, but made no attempt to bring it into the open. It was not until June the following year that she spoke to the archdeacon, but no action was taken after Mr Tyler had denied his claims.

She was spurred into further action after hearing rumours of a liaison between the vicar and Mrs Edwards, the hearing was told. She had seen them coming out of a walk-in toy cupboard at a mother and toddler group.

Mrs Whitton met Mrs Edwards and they agreed to make personal statements to the bishop of Horsham. Although they were written separately, they showed remarkable consistency, Mr Atkinson said.

Judith Hughes, counsel for Mr Tyler, accused Mrs Whitton of launching "a campaign of denigration" against the vicar. What had begun as a good working relationship with him, had declined to a point in 1985 at which there was open hostility between them over disputes relating to the church. She had subsequently refused to accept communion from him.

Miss Hughes said: "Vicars, like doctors, are vulnerable to accusations of adultery when visiting females at home. Women sometimes fabricate stories for all sorts of reasons; sometimes for no reason at all." Her accusation to the archdeacon in June 1989 had been rejected, Miss Hughes said, and she was embarrassed



Susan Whitton (left) and the Rev Tom Tyler outside the court yesterday

and humiliated. As a result, when Mr Edwards accused his wife of having an affair with the vicar "it was the golden opportunity Mrs Whitton required. It was her trump card."

Mr Tyler said that he had had neither the opportunity nor the inclination to commit adultery with their woman. Allegations of sexual intercourse in his car were ridiculous and the homes where intercourse was alleged to have taken place were far too busy for it to have been

possible, Miss Hughes said that the evidence of the two women was so inconsistent as to be "totally unreliable".

Details of the numbers of times adultery took place varied significantly from affidavits to evidence given in court, she said. The date on which Mrs Whitton alleged sex had first taken place was impossible, as either she or Mr Tyler had been holidaying in that period.

Although there was no suggestion that the two women's original statements had

been written together, it was suggested that they had exchanged information. Mr Tyler's relationship with them was simply "that of a caring and conscientious member of the clergy", the hearing was told.

After directions on the law from the chancellor of the Chichester diocese, Judge Quentin Edwards, QC, who is presiding over the hearing, the panel of assessors, two clergy and two diocesan laity will retire today to consider their verdict.

## IRA cache stumbled upon, jury is told

A JURY at the Central Criminal Court was told by a birdwatcher yesterday how he stumbled on an IRA arms cache buried on the Fembrookshire coast.

Terence Gover said he was suspicious after treading on spongy ground at disused mine workings at Newgate beach, Dyfed, in the autumn of last year.

He had the impression the ground had been dug within the previous two or three weeks, he said at the trial of Liam O'Duibhir and Damien McComb, two Irishmen accused of plotting bomb explosions. Mr Gover also found a rucksack in the same area and took police there.

Earlier Mr John Nutting, for the prosecution, said the case was found to contain explosives and 10 guns. Mr O'Duibhir, aged 28, and Mr McComb, aged 22, were arrested after a 42-day stake-out of the site — and of another spot near by where a smaller discovery was made — by detectives.

The court was told that the two were arrested at gunpoint after unearthing items from the hiding places. They deny conspiring with persons unknown to cause explosions in the United Kingdom before December 22 last year.

Detective Sergeant Ian McLeod, of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said he substituted items found in the case before it was re-buried. The trial was adjourned until today.

Donna Maguire, an alleged IRA terrorist wanted by police in The Netherlands in connection with the murder of two tourists, is expected to be extradited from Belgium by Christmas, a Dutch court was told yesterday.

## Drug case soldiers helped police

Soldiers from the Royal Signals joined an undercover police operation after being arrested for possessing cannabis, a court martial at Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire, was told yesterday. They helped police to arrest 71 people on charges including drug dealing and armed robbery.

Mark Stephenson, aged 23, of Wallasey, Merseyside, and Jason Portage, aged 19, of Wakefield, were given eight months' detention. Stephen Turner, aged 21, of Runcorn, and Peter McEwan, aged 18, of Edinburgh, were given six months. The four were also dismissed. Gavin Martin, aged 18, of Motherwell, was given six months. All five admitted possessing cannabis.

## Home improves

Lord Home of the Hirsel, who as Sir Alec Douglas Home was prime minister during the early 1960s, was recovering in hospital yesterday after having suffered a stroke. Lord Home, aged 87, was taken to Sarum private hospital in Winchester, Hampshire, on Monday. A hospital spokeswoman said: "He is showing a steady improvement and took a telephone call this morning."

## Subsidy appeal

Farmers in the European Community should receive subsidies only if their methods of growing crops and rearing livestock benefit the environment, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds says in a report published today. As many as 43 bird species are threatened in Britain by intensive farming practices and could benefit from a change in the way subsidies are allocated, the report says.

## Inflation 'wipes out extra £3bn for health service'

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

MOST of the extra £3 billion secured by Kenneth Clarke, the former health secretary, to spend on the health service next year will be wiped out by inflation and pay awards, the government was told yesterday.

The Healthcare Financial Management Association predicted that if pay awards rose to 9 per cent next year, there would be no money left to develop hospital and community services. Even if pay awards stay at the 6 per cent provided for in the autumn statement, health authorities would have only £206 million for real growth in the service once demographic factors and medical advances had been taken into account.

This minimal growth also relied on health authorities

being able to raise £175 million in cost-improvement programmes and income-generation schemes.

Chris Grimes, director of the association, which is a branch of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, said: "Although it seemed a generous settlement, if pay and prices rise above 6 per cent and there is no central funding from the government, there will be difficulties next year."

Mr Grimes said that a large proportion of the extra £1.72 billion allocated for hospital services would be eroded by inflation, at 6 per cent (£885 million), and the knock-on effect of a shortfall on pay and prices last year, estimated at £300 million. The implementation of the health service

reforms and other calls on income such as clinical grading appeals and medical negligence would cost a further £200 million.

The association's financial report on the health service, published yesterday, showed that health authorities overspent by £100 million in 1989-90, an underlying deficit that had to be cleared by April next year before an internal market starts operating. Although Mr Grimes is confident that almost all this recurrent deficit would be eliminated in time — albeit at the expense of bed closures — he pointed out that health authorities also owed a further £100 million to creditors.

The association has broken down the cost of different specialties in different parts of the country, revealing wide variations. The cost of an orthopaedic operation was nearly twice as expensive in a London teaching district (£1,312) than a provincial teaching district (£797) or any other district (£718). The report said that £37 million could be saved on orthopaedic services alone if all districts managed to reduce their costs to the national average.

Mr Grimes advised William Waldegrave, the health secretary, to proceed cautiously with the reforms and suggested that fewer than half of the 65 hospitals that had applied to become self-governing should proceed.

Health Service Trends (CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6BH; £75 to health authorities)

## Equity man quits after 17 years

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

A SENIOR official of Equity, the actors' union, has resigned because of "serious misconduct" in achieving union membership for two young women he met in a night club, one of whom he believed not to be qualified.

Archie Macmillan, aged 55, assistant secretary (variety), has left after more than 17 years on the union's staff. Equity has launched an investigation into how the two women came to be granted membership.

Equity said that Mr Macmillan had resigned over his relationship with the women and the fact that they had been given membership had become known to a number of people who frequented the club. "Mr Macmillan felt that he could no longer represent the union."

The union has often come under attack for its alleged exclusivity although Peter Plouviez, its general secretary, denies that it has ever operated a pre-entry closed shop.

## Judge who called Lord Chief Justice dinosaur rebuked

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Lord Chancellor has delivered a public "serious rebuke" to James Pickles, the circuit judge, over remarks in which he likened the Lord Chief Justice to an ancient dinosaur.

In letter marking the climax of several months' correspondence with Judge Pickles, Lord Mackay of Clashfern said that his remarks, made during an impromptu press conference in a public house, merited serious rebuke.

However, in the letter, released by the Lord Chancellor's department yesterday, Lord Mackay said that he would not be taking any further action because Judge Pickles had accepted that he should not have made the remark and had apologised.

This is only the second time in recent years that a judge has been rebuked by the Lord Chancellor. In December 1988 Lord Mackay rebuked Sir Harold Cassel, QC, over remarks he made when he failed to jail a former policeman convicted of abusing his step-daughter.

A rebuke is the one sanction available to the Lord Chancellor short of dismissing a judge under the Courts Act, 1971, for incapacity or misbehaviour. Judge Bruce Campbell, QC, was dismissed by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone when Lord Chancellor over a customs offence.

Judge Pickles made his comments at the press conference in January after Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, criticised him for jailing a mother aged 19, with her baby, because she had allowed customers to steal from the shop where she worked. The Lord Chief Justice sitting in the Court of Appeal freed the woman.

Judge Pickles' sentence and his comment that releasing the young woman would encourage women offenders to think they could avoid jail by getting pregnant.

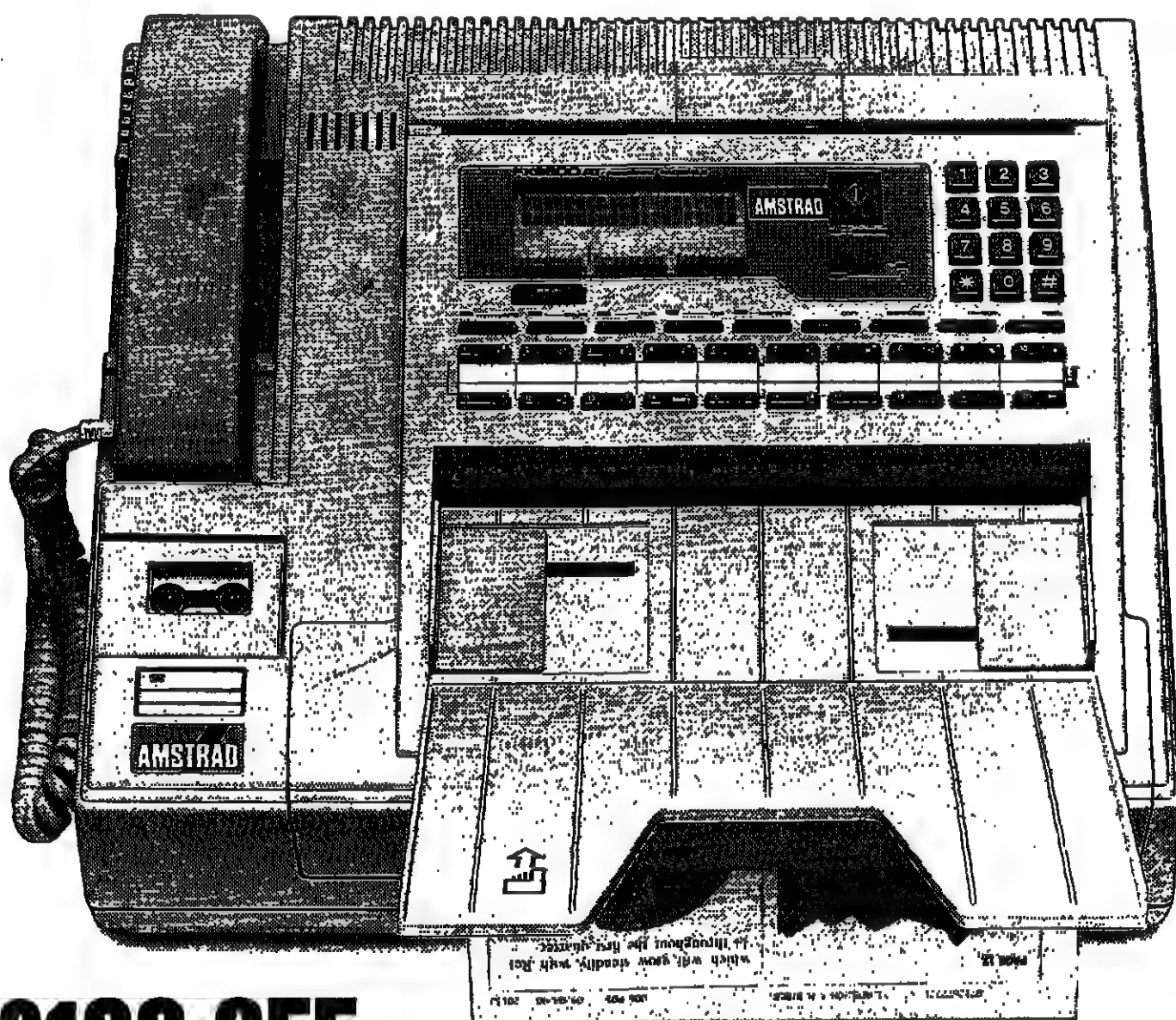
Yesterday, in his letter, which came after other correspondence and a meeting with Judge Pickles this month, Lord Mackay pointed out that the judge had made his remarks despite his undertaking to the Lord Chancellor last year that he would not discuss in public any case in which he had been involved in a way that identified the case.

It was not the first time the judge, who has said he will retire next year, had attracted controversy. He once described the previous Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, as a brooding, quixotic dictator and a pompous, toffed-off old Etonian.

In his letter, Lord Mackay also made clear his concern about Judge Pickles undertaking media engagements for a fee. He accepts the judge's assurance that he will not in future accept fees for appearances, engagements or newspaper articles "which depend on the fact that you are a serving judge".



Pickles: no further action is to be taken



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## Township violence threatens reform talks

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH Africa's transition to multiracial democracy has entered a critical phase, following apparently inconclusive talks yesterday between President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, the deputy president of the African National Congress.

A joint statement issued after the two-hour meeting in Pretoria said both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to negotiations, but expressed concern at developments threatening the reform process. They had defined the "areas of concern" and agreed on the priority of issues requiring prompt attention. Mr Mandela's only comment to reporters was that the mood of the meeting had been "cordial, as usual".

The principal concern on both sides is political intimidation and violence, which has stalled movement towards constitutional negotiations, and differences remain on how to end it. Each has been blaming the other for bloody clashes between black dem-

onstrators and security forces. Members of a joint working group debating the issue said before the meeting they expected Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela to draw up a "code of conduct" for protest demonstrations and the security forces' response. Any such agreement would have to be ratified on both sides before being announced.

The ANC is also increasing pressure on the government to resign and make way for a multiracial administration to supervise the drafting of a new constitution. Thabo Mbeki, the foreign affairs chief, repeated calls for a more representative government. Addressing a business conference in Johannesburg, he argued that an interim government would reduce political conflict and instil confidence that the elimination of apartheid was irreversible. He said the National Party government should realise it had been placed in power by a small minority of South Africans, and should accept the need for joint supervision of the transition to democracy.

Pretoria is firmly opposed to the idea, as well as to ANC demands for a constituent assembly, and President de Klerk has given no indication of relenting. However, the ANC campaign is gathering momentum. It has gained support from more radical groups, such as the Pan Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation and yesterday *Business Day*, a sober Johannesburg daily, expressed qualified approval.

Referring to the unprecedented level of political violence, the newspaper said: "Absolute National Party rule over the country is steadily losing the legitimacy required for effective government... Once agreement can be reached on some form of power-sharing during negotiations, there is more scope for creative thinking than the angry protagonists may think right now."

Mr Mbeki repeated the ANC view that all forms of protest should be permitted. "Demonstrations take place because grievances have not been addressed, and not because the demonstrators are bloody-minded," he said. It would be over-optimistic to expect less conflict in South Africa than had occurred when governments changed in Eastern Europe.

Mr de Klerk has called a three-day conference of his cabinet and senior party officials at a secret location near Pretoria next week to debate future strategy. A similar meeting a year ago led to the decision to unban the ANC. Government sources expect the conference to focus on plans to broaden the negotiation process into a multiparty forum, and on pledges to repeal remaining apartheid legislation during next year's parliamentary session.

The peace talks were given added urgency a few hours before they began, when at least 11 people were shot, hacked and stabbed to death in a squatter camp on the outskirts of a black township near Johannesburg.

## Yeltsin under attack

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

IN A clear attempt to restore their waning political influence, the Russian Federation's Communists yesterday launched their first all-out attack on Boris Yeltsin and his radical policies since he was narrowly elected president of the Soviet Union's largest republic in May.

Watched by President Gorbachev from the state president's balcony, Mr Yeltsin called in his opening address for "an end to confrontation". After a stout defence of Russian sovereignty and a ringing endorsement of private land ownership, he seemed to have the congress under control. The draft agenda, in which discussion of a new constitution was replaced by consideration of amendments to the old one, was passed by a large majority.

Then, in a move apparently planned at a special meeting of Communist delegates the previous day, delegates began to call for additions to the agenda, including discussion of the new Union treaty.

After the break Mr Yeltsin agreed to "an exchange of views" on the subject, but this could lead to demands for consideration of a policy document.

It is being suggested that Mr Gorbachev might have backed the call for discussion of the treaty to gain the Russian Federation's approval of it, so pre-empting opposition from other republics.

If the Russian Congress of People's Deputies were to endorse the treaty, it would be clear to other republics that, if Russian resistance could be so easily broken, their own would stand much less of a chance.

## Trend setters go for greasy hair

From JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

CALIFORNIA'S Golden Boys are abandoning their blow-dryers and throwing out their shampoo to achieve the latest fashion in hair styles - dirty hair. Hairdressers on the cutting edge in Los Angeles report that young trend-setters are asking for the "into the wind, Harley-man look".

"What started as a move away from traditional yuppie-looking hair styles has emerged into a trend for men who want to look more macho and streetwise," said the Beverly Hills stylist Allen Edwards, who owns six beauty salons in southern California.

This unkempt style has been dubbed *le look Mickey Rourke* after the tousled locks of the star of the films *9½ Weeks* and *Wild Orchid*, and has already appeared on the models of the French designer, Jean Paul Gaultier, and in the pages of *Italian Vogue*.

Some say the fashion travelled across the Atlantic from Britain where limeres are still renowned for their aversion to bathing. But the greasy look is as much a throwback to the late 1960s and early 1970s when hippies made hair a political statement.

Music and clothes from that era have made a dramatic comeback this year as the first generation of the youth cul-

ture grows old enough to become nostalgic and a new generation of teenagers emerges.

The unwashed look fits in snugly with the new concern for the environment and the anti-chemical bias which it entails.

Hair stylists and hair-care manufacturers have fought back against the greasy-haired look by insisting that it is best achieved with the use of their skills and products.

Mickey Rourke's manager insists that the actor washes his hair daily and then uses lots of gel. But to stay ahead of the game, he has recently had a haircut.

Indeed, baldness may be the next fashion to sweep America. Trend-setters have spotted an unusual number of stars going bare-top.

Again, the style seems to be a harking back to the days of shiny-pated Kojak played by Telly Savalas. Several other stars have refused to wear their hairpieces off-screen.

But for some the decision is not one of choice. When the former punk band king, Michael Milken, was sent to jail for 10 years, the headlines in the popular press focused on the fact that because of prison regulations he would have to live sans toupee.



Last lap: Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan returning home in a horse-drawn carriage after the emperor's two-day pilgrimage to the shrine (center reports from Ise). After arriving at the first of two shrines dedicated to the sun goddess and the food god, Japan's founding



a colourful but solemn parade, Shinto priests in billowing robes slowly led the way on foot at the start of the emperor's two-day pilgrimage to the shrine (center reports from Ise). After arriving at the first of two shrines dedicated to the sun goddess and the food god, Japan's founding

deities, Emperor Akihito entered its inner sanctuary to perform a secret rite in private. "Only once during his reign does the emperor make this type of pilgrimage, to report his enthronement to the gods after completing the celebrations," a priest at the shrine said.

## Lee keeps his finger on pulse of Singapore

By DAVID WATTS

SINGAPORE'S first new prime minister in more than 30 years unveiled his government yesterday with only one fresh face in the line-up. The new name is an unknown who will join a new ministry of information and the arts.

To underline the lack of change in Goh Chok Tong's government, Lee Kuan Yew is named to the post of senior minister in the prime minister's office. Combined with his position as secretary-general of the People's Action party, Mr Lee clearly intends to guard his legacy tenaciously - from the grave if necessary.

"Even from my sickbed, even if you are going to lower me into the grave and I feel that something is wrong, I will get up."

Mr Lee's nightmare is that a radical government will win power, ignore its Confucian upbringing and waste the country's inheritance like some spoilt child. But the more immediate problem for his successors is not the exchequer but declining relations with neighbouring countries and the increasing drain of talented Singaporeans wanting to escape the claustrophobic atmosphere engend-

ered by a managed press and a "penny knows best" government. Foreign relations will be hard to repair, given the personal nature of Mr Lee's foreign policy.

Only three days before Mr Goh was due to take office, Mr Lee signed a new water agreement with Malaysia, one of the few bright spots in a relationship which is deteriorating not only at the official level but because of the demeanour of the rich "anglo Singaporean" who now treats the rest of Southeast Asia much as the Americans did in an earlier era.

Despite all his efforts to educate the people and enhance their standard of living, Mr Lee never understood that, having got that higher standard of education, the people would seek the Western values of democracy and freedom of speech that he once so much admired and now finds less attractive. Like any father, Mr Lee still looks on his people as children unable to appreciate the changes they have gone through.

Mr Lee so far has provided for his people's material needs. The search for a spiritual-political credo goes on.

## THE CHILDREN OF ROMANIA

# "THEY DID NOTHING TO DESERVE THIS NIGHTMARE. IF WE DO NOTHING A WORSE NIGHTMARE IS CERTAIN"

David Grubb, European Director, Feed The Children. 21/10/90 Negru Voda, Southern Romania.

A year ago, the Western World knew little of the plight of 'Ceausescu's Children'. The uprising heightened our awareness but, tragically for tens of thousands of children, Ceausescu's legacy remains. Empty stomachs, empty medicine cupboards. Institutionalised corruption and virtual imprisonment of children in crumbling orphanages.

In October of this year, two senior Feed The Children personnel visited Romania. They found, to their horror, evidence of aid being misdirected and mismanaged. They made promises. Promises that aid provided through Feed The Children would reach the children for whom it was intended. It would neither rot in warehouses, nor find its way onto the black market. The promises were made. Now could they be kept?



Negru Voda, Romania, Oct 90. Feed The Children visit the orphanage.

face the harsh winter ahead.

It's the same story at the soup kitchen and the orphanage at Negru Voda. Feed The Children has brought hope. Arrangements made for the safe storage and scrupulous distribution of the aid (to be supervised by Feed The Children staff), the lorry, by now several tons lighter, begins its journey back to the UK.

**MISSION ACCOMPLISHED. BUT BARELY STARTED.**

The problems facing Romania's children cannot be banished by a single influx of aid. We estimate that each of the

institutions we have already helped will need further support early in 1991. And there are dozens of equally deserving causes.

Our next trip to Romania is already scheduled. This trip we relied on businesses to give us the aid we needed. Now we must ask for the help of the people. We know you care. Please give. As generously and as quickly as you can.

Ceausescu's children did nothing to deserve this nightmare. Please don't stand by and do nothing now.

**22 OCTOBER 1990**  
**GATHERING THE AID STARTS.**

On their return to the U.K., the Feed Children staff examined the 'needs list' they had brought back from Romania. Blankets, plastic sheeting, shoes. Canned soup, mattresses, bed linen. Medicines, food and drink concentrates, tinned fruit. Disinfectant.

**14 NOVEMBER 1990**  
**THE AID IS ON ITS WAY.**

The Feed The Children lorry is loaded to capacity as it leaves our Reading base. Throughout its journey, from Dover through Belgium, Germany, Austria and Hungary it is never unguarded. Feed The Children's European Director is onboard. In four days he doesn't leave the lorry.



Reading. 14th November 1990. The lorry is loaded.

detergents, soap, shampoo. A photocopier, an electric cooker, a washing machine and dryer. Antibiotics, antivirals, antimitotics. Toys, swings, climbing frames and ropes.

They then contacted organisations involved in the manufacture and marketing of these products. The story was simple: "We can get the aid to Romania - direct to the people who need it. Will you give us the materials?" Allied Lyons said "yes", Glaxo said "yes", Whirlpool said "yes", Amway said "yes", Lion Publishers said "yes", Lagap Pharmaceuticals said "yes". And these are simply the ones there is room to mention. Over 20 British companies said "yes" and over £90,000 in aid was raised.

**19 NOVEMBER 1990**  
**THE AID ARRIVES.**

Exhausted, but exhilarated, the Feed The Children staff begin their deliveries. At the Municipal Hospital Constanta, where medical supplies are welcomed as life-savers. At the orphanage at Cernavoda, 40 miles west of Constanta, where 160 children aged from three months to five years are resident. 70 of these children are diagnosed HIV positive. Back in October, the orphanage's paediatrician and psychologist had agreed priority requirements with Feed The Children. The arrival of the aid gives them hope to



The orphanage at Cernavoda. 19th November 1990. Locals help unload the aid.

**PHONE YOUR HELP TODAY.**

You can make a donation to Feed The Children using your or .

**CALL 0800 181 277**

(calls free - lines open 9am - 6pm daily). OR USE THE COUPON

**FEED THE CHILDREN**

Feed The Children, Romania Appeal, 23 Prospect Street, Caversham, Reading, Berks RG4 8JB.

To: Feed The Children, Romania Appeal, 23 Prospect Street, Caversham, Reading, Berks RG4 8JB.

I want to help the children of Romania by donating to Feed The Children. My donation will be used for urgently needed supplies and their safe transportation and distribution.

Please tick a box or write in the amount of your donation:

☐ £10 ☐ £20 ☐ £50 ☐ £100

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**PAYMENT OPTIONS**

1: I enclose a cheque, made payable to Feed The Children for £\_\_\_\_\_

2: Please debit my Visa/Mastercard (delete which is not applicable)

Card number

Card expiry date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Post Code: \_\_\_\_\_

If you would also like more information, for yourself or your company, about Feed The Children and other ways you can help, please tick here. ☐

Reg. Charity No. 803236

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# Zhivkov confesses socialist sins and seeks West's mercy

A YEAR after his downfall, Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's former dictator, is a scared and angry man. He is particularly bitter towards the leadership of the ruling Bulgarian Socialist Party, the heir to the communist party, for trying to make him "the number one scapegoat in Bulgaria."

While admitting "political responsibility" in an interview, Mr Zhivkov said: "I am not legally responsible. I have not committed a crime against my people or the world."

The former leader appealed to people in the West, particularly the United States, to come to his defence. He said: "No other head of state in recent history has been so inhumanly treated. I am

Formerly among the slavish Soviet satellite leaders, Todor Zhivkov tells Tim Judah he was wrong and now puts his faith in the United States

nearly 80 and have been subject to 'vandal' conditions. I appeal to the West to check if Todor Zhivkov or his family have even one dollar abroad. I am facing corruption charges but I have only my clothes and very little money."

For 35 years, until he was overthrown in November 1989, Mr Zhivkov, was Bulgaria's undisputed master. Under him, Bulgaria had the reputation of being the Soviet Union's most loyal ally and Mr Zhivkov himself of being the most

obsequious of the East European satellite leaders. Today, under house arrest and facing trial, Mr Zhivkov claims that socialism was a mistake.

"I have been a soldier and I have been a communist," he said in the interview at the luxury villa of his granddaughter, Evgenia, "but I have also been honest... I have served my people and country but now I must admit that we started from the wrong basis. The socialist foundation was wrong."

had his time over, he would not have been a communist and neither, if he had been alive today, would Lenin.

"Now perhaps we have to cling to the United States. If I was ruling today, I would go and decisively strike up a deal with the United States. I say this not just for pragmatic reasons but out of a deep conviction."

In 1973 Mr Zhivkov said the Soviet Union and Bulgaria would "act as a single body breathing with the same lungs and nourished by the same bloodstream". Reminded of this, Mr Zhivkov chuckled in avuncular fashion and dismissed such talk as mere "rhetoric and imagery".

Mr Zhivkov claims that he began to lose his faith in socialism in 1956, the year

of Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin. However he added: "I would not say that I had realised how absurd some of its characteristics were. If I had known, I would have been lying."

Mr Zhivkov describes socialism as "stillborn". Asked about the belief of Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, that communism would still triumph, Mr Zhivkov scoffed at the notion.

On Bulgaria's participation in the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, he said: "From today's point of view I have no doubt that it was an occupation and that nothing can justify it. But at that time we were allied to the Soviet Union and we had to participate. I could do nothing by myself. I was not exactly ordered to participate but I could not refuse."

When Mr Gorbachev came to power in 1985 Mr Zhivkov began to look increasingly anachronistic and perestroika and glasnost were introduced to Bulgaria only haltingly and grudgingly. However, Mr Zhivkov claims that this impression was wrong and in fact that he had been far ahead of Mr Gorbachev.

He then produced a document that he claimed was the transcript of a meeting between himself and the Soviet leader in 1987. In it, Mr Gorbachev berates the Bulgarian leader for having around him people who "even as much as think of making Bulgaria a mini-West Germany or mini-

Japan... such orientations concern us". Discussing Bulgaria's secret services, Mr Zhivkov said that their alleged involvement in the infamous "poisoned umbrella murder" of the Bulgarian exile and writer, Georgi Markov, in London in 1978 was "imagination". He added: "I have never signed a political death warrant."

In the recent memoirs of the KGB defector, Oleg Gordievsky, the author claims that Markov was killed by the KGB at Bulgaria's request. Mr Zhivkov says: "This is a lie... Can you imagine me going to Brezhnev and asking him to do this?... these are all imaginary things, just like all the stories about the Pope."



Zhivkov: says Lenin would not be a communist today

## Beaten rival backs Walesa to block way for Tyminski

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

POLAND'S prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, whose government collapsed on Monday night, yesterday pledged his support for the presidential bid of his chief rival, Lech Walesa of Solidarity.

The peace offering was supposed to heal some of the wounds inflicted on Solidarity during the election. It was also intended to block the path to the presidency of Stanislaw Tyminski, the Polish-Canadian businessman who is challenging Mr Walesa on December 9 in the second, conclusive round of the election.

Mr Walesa indicated yesterday that he would have stepped down had his main challenger been Mr Mazowiecki, in the interests of national unity. "But with the challenge of Mr Tyminski I am now obliged to take part in the second ballot - we cannot surrender Poland into uncontrolled hands."

Mr Mazowiecki, tired and embittered, issued only a laconic statement of support for the Solidarity chairman. But one of his champions, Adam Michalik, explained: "Poland is facing the

prospect of chaos and depression. We do not withdraw a single critical remark about Lech Walesa," he wrote in his newspaper, *Gazeta Wyborcza*. "We still believe that his policy of waging a war at the top and of 'acceleration' has shattered the Solidarity camp, confused public opinion and entailed catastrophic consequences. But today only one candidate can be considered. The victory of Walesa will involve high risk for Poland - but the victory of Tyminski will bring the absolute certainty of degradation for our country."

Mr Tyminski has scared Solidarity into a semblance of unity. There was no real danger of Mr Walesa losing the race. But there was some risk that Walesa supporters would not bother to vote in large numbers, that Mazowiecki backers would boycott the ballot and that Mr Tyminski's followers, enthused by his dream of converting Poland into a Western-style society almost overnight, would turn out en bloc.

For Mr Walesa to win the presidency with only a narrow margin, on a very low turnout, would destroy the point of the election, which was to mobilise Poles for the next painful push towards the market.

Mr Mazowiecki submitted his government's formal resignation to President Wojciech Jaruzelski yesterday. However, parliament will probably oblige the government to remain in office until the new president is elected. Even this short limbo is starting to cause problems. At the emergency cabinet session on Monday night some ministers thought that the budget for next year, which should be submitted to parliament by the end of the month, should be withheld lest it bind the future government. Dr Leszek Balcerowicz, the finance minister, who won the day, said this might lose international confidence.

Mr Tyminski, meanwhile, continues to elude the probing questions about his background. He caused an uproar yesterday by suggesting President Jaruzelski made the right decision in declaring martial law in 1981, as he was faced by an internal threat. Mr Tyminski would not say whether he would use martial law if he became president.

Mr Tyminski has the support of some discontented workers and of young post-Solidarity first-time voters, but needs to poach votes from Solidarity if he is to stand a chance. His main argument is that the fast move towards the market has caused as much, if not more, damage than the communists.

Asked whether he was not embarrassed by the disparity of the contest - the man who destroyed communism competing against a man who escaped from communism - Mr Tyminski made the point that hundreds of thousands of Poles are still seeking an exit from Poland, thwarted not by communism but by the austere market policies of the Mazowiecki leadership. That appears to be his groundswell of support.



All smiles: a cheerful Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity, addressing a news conference at his headquarters in Gdansk yesterday

## SPD hare paces himself for 1994 race as tortoise Kohl plods towards victory

FROM IAN MURRAY IN LUDWIGSHAFEN

FOR A man who must know that he is about to lose the most important election in his career so far, Oskar Lafontaine is in remarkably good spirits. The Social Democratic (SPD) no-hoper in Sunday's first all-German election is stomping the hustings, bringing a message of doom and gloom to a party faithful resigned to seeing Helmut Kohl win another four years.

Less than a year ago, Herr Lafontaine was one of the most popular politicians in the country, seemingly unstoppable in his drive to the chancellorcy. Unification under Herr Kohl's guidance changed all that. The polls have shown for some weeks that the chancellor's Christian Democrats have a 10 per cent lead over the SPD and the gap has, if anything, been widening as the campaign progresses.

Ponderous though he may be, Herr Kohl has easily humbled past his quick-witted challenger in the home straight and is heading for the finishing line with all the assurance of Aesop's tortoise.

Herr Lafontaine, who enjoys betting at skat, Germany's favourite card game, made a bad gamble at the beginning of the year when he spoke out against too generous terms for German monetary union and opposed quick unification. That branded him as unpatriotic in the west, cost him the traditional left-wing vote in the east, and prompted Helmut Schmidt, the last SPD chancellor, to say last week that he deserved to lose.

Undeterred, Herr Lafontaine goes right on complaining that

unification was badly conceived, socially disruptive and downright dangerous. It is unlikely to win him many votes on Sunday, but privately Herr Lafontaine has written off his immediate chances and is preparing the way for what he believes will be a landslide SPD victory in four years' time. He can expect that, if he picks up at least a third of Sunday's votes he will be chosen to stand for the party next time around then thinks he will win handsomely.

His energetic electioneering, not often to packed houses, is directed to collecting at least that share of the vote, rather than to winning. The attack on him with a butcher's knife last April by a deranged woman has made him less confident, readier to accept the

possibility of defeat and put things in perspective.

He knows his arguments, a couple of months after unification, are too unpopular for victory now. Nevertheless, he hopes that next time round they will be regarded as wise and perceptive. He has built his case that Herr Kohl has got unification all wrong into an unscripted and witty speech, which he is delivering round both parts of the country on a special campaign train.

This week the train stopped off here in Ludwigshafen, where the chancellor was born and brought up, and where, in his home in the suburb of Oggersheim, he has entertained both President Gorbachev and President Bush in recent weeks. But Ludwigshafen is a staunchly SPD town. Herr Kohl has never won here and Herr Lafontaine is determined he never will.

Even though the audience only half filled a hall packed out to cheer the chancellor the night before, his challenger was in sparkling form as he went into his routine before a backcloth summing up his message of "a new way - ecologically, socially and economically".

It is scarcely a catchy slogan, but Herr Lafontaine makes it so. Hands fluttering like a tick-tack man, he holds the attention of the party faithful, playing for laughs, delivering punch lines with the timing of an Ernie Wise, whom he physically resembles so much.

He begins the speech with the environment, which he claims the government has been ignoring as it has rushed on with unification

plans. He is all for taxing petrol so much that people are forced to use their feet or bicycles, or to travel by train as he does.

He makes a lot of the unemployment figures. The government has been massaging them to make it look as though three million out of work in the united country is an achievement. The true figure is nearly double that, he argues, since it fails to include those paid an allowance for doing nothing because they are officially listed as on short-time working in the east. He goes for what he knows will draw the biggest laugh of the evening. Among them, he says, are the five ministers co-opted into the cabinet by Herr Kohl from the Volkskammer, who are now drawing DM32,000 (£11,000) for doing nothing in Bonn.

Germans should be proud to know they were now billionaires. He pauses for effect, and then adds "billionaire debtors". The debts would grow because Germans in the west would be called on to pay more for the pensions, wages and social charges of those in the east. Social inequality would grow, the health services and education system would suffer, and the government's failure to introduce an effective immigration law meant thousands of refugees from the east would pour in, disrupting the fabric of society.

He gives credit for unification to his mentor, Willy Brandt, and to the policies of President Gorbachev. Herr Kohl's only contribution, he claims, was to carry it out faster and more expensively than was necessary or sensible.



Lafontaine: prophecies of doom and gloom

## Hanoi blitz on official corruption

Hanoi - Vietnam has sacked, tried or disciplined thousands of officials in a massive campaign to weed out corruption, but it said yesterday that it had not yet named many of the real villains.

The Communist Party newspaper *Nhan Dan* said that more than 18,000 officials from bank directors to policemen had been incriminated since the campaign began in July. But people were still reluctant to denounce their seniors and many corrupt officials had yet to be uncovered.

"People are still hesitant. They are not quite convinced of the results of this campaign," the newspaper said. (Reuters)

## Women win

Lansanne - Switzerland's federal court has told the men of Appenzell Aargau that they must immediately bow to progress and grant their womenfolk a local vote, finally breaching Europe's last bastion of all-male suffrage. The court said that the canton's persistent rejection of women's suffrage contravened the country's equal rights law. (Reuters)

## Basque bombs

Bilbao - Basque separatist guerrillas claimed responsibility for a car bomb attack which killed two policemen and seriously wounded two others nine days ago. Eta also boasted of four other bomb attacks. In one of them, last Friday a car bomb wrecked a Civil Guards barracks in Tarragona. One of the three other bombs blew off a guardsman's leg. (Reuters)

## Drugs haul

Harare - Police have seized a huge haul of illegal barbiturates worth more than \$15 million and arrested a leading official of the radical Pan Africanist Congress. The *Herald* reported that Ramvudi Michael Mapfai, 32, deputy chief representative in Harare of the PAC, and two other men appeared in court and were remanded without bail until January 29. (Reuters)

## Damages award

Sydney - A jury in the Australian Supreme Court has awarded Mrs Jane Makim, aged 33, the Duchess of York's sister, \$450,000 (£120,000) in compensation for defamatory articles in five Australian newspapers which, it found, had suggested she had committed adultery and had tried to take her children away from their home in Australia. Mrs Makim lives in Sydney.

## Rail strike threatens entire German network

FROM ANNE MCELVOY IN BERLIN

EASTERN Germany's railways were at a standstill yesterday as a strike by 260,000 workers went into its second day, provoking fears of a winter of discontent in the aftermath of unification.

The stoppage, which brought to a standstill all trains inside what was formerly East Germany, as well as services to the west of the country and the rest of Eastern Europe, is the first of what is expected to be a series of public-sector strikes.

Thousands of passengers have been left stranded since all 26 mainline stations in the country closed on Sunday night. Special buses are running from eastern towns to the former border to link eastern and western Germany.

Employees of the eastern Reichsbahn network, heir to the pre-war imperial railway, currently paid a third of what their western Bundesbahn colleagues earn, are demanding the equivalent of more than half.

Some drivers also fear that a third of them will lose their jobs when the two networks merge at the beginning of next year and are seeking a redundancy protection scheme similar to that in the west.

The newly confident east German unions have shaken off their past as the puppets of the old communist regime and have adopted the successful strategies of unions in the west. They have also allied themselves with the western German railway workers union, which yesterday said there was strong support among its members for secondary action threatening the entire German network by the end of the week.

As the winter begins to bite, with sub-zero temperatures already commonplace in Berlin, industrial relations in five of the new Länder look likely to plague the first months of what is certain to be Helmut Kohl's new term as chancellor after Sunday's all-German elections.

Herr Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) seems certain to keep the bedrock, so-called gratitude vote east Germans will deliver in return for speedy currency union and unification, but nevertheless expects a plunge in popularity after it regains office.

Wolfgang Thiere, the rival Social Democratic Party's deputy leader, an east Berlin, accused the CDU of "staving off the long hot autumn" by spending millions of marks keeping east German workers in part-time employment until the election is safely over. Even he admitted, however, that "nothing short of a miracle" would prevent the CDU's re-election.

More than half of east Germans employed in the former state industries have been put on compulsory half-time working. Without this holding measure, a million of the 12 million adult east Germans would be out of jobs.

The demands of the railway workers are sure to be repeated throughout the industrial and public sector as redundancies loom on January 1, the date that most enterprises have set for trimming their workforces.

Leading article, page 19

## New links with Poland forged at villa of German resistance hero

FROM ANNE MCELVOY IN KRYZOWA

THE hamlet of Kryzowa, formerly Kreisau, lies frozen under a pall of frost and neglect amid the barren fields of lower Silesia. On a winter afternoon, the 200 residents are huddled in tiny cottages and a handful of scraggy geese are the only sign of life in the courtyard of one of Germany's most famous family homes.

The estate of the von Moltkes, donated by Kaiser Wilhelm I to Bismarck's victorious field marshal for his leadership in the unification wars against Austria and France, stands in stony, dilapidated defiance of the onslaughts of time.

Apart from a few Polish families who lodged there when driven from the territories ceded to the

Soviet Union, it has stood empty since it was last home to the field marshal's heir, Helmut von Moltke, who used the remote villa for meetings of the Kreisau Circle, which sought to bring down Hitler via the church, political institutions and the establishment. He was executed for treason after the Stauffenberg bomb plot to kill Hitler in July 1944.

His widow, Freya, fled from Silesia with her "secret treasure" - 1,600 letters he had written to her about his attempts to build a broad opposition to the Third Reich. Throughout the war she hid them in the estate's bee hives.

Since the thaw in German-Polish relations began last year, history has returned to Kreisau. With a group of Polish intellectuals from nearby Wroclaw, who

found inspiration in von Moltke's opposition to dictatorship, Frau von Moltke has set about commemorating her husband's work as a lawyer and diplomat who brought together church and political opponents of the Third Reich.

At 79 she has travelled from her home in America to raise funding for an international centre to be founded as the forgotten shrine of the Nazi resistance. "It was a shell," she said. "I was aghast when I thought of how beautiful it used to be, but now I am cheerful: this is the beginning of a new chapter for Kreisau."

Until recently the Polish authorities refused to allow any commemoration of the Moltke resistance. "It did not fit into the picture," said Adam Zak, a Jesuit

priest involved in the restoration. "The Moltkes were aristocrats, from a mighty military family. They were referred to only as plunderers and exploiters."

In the freezing fog of the courtyard, Cezimir Wyata, an elderly man who worked as a labourer on the estate, has waited several hours for Freya von Moltke, whom he refers to by her relict name of countess. "I just wanted to see her once again," he says in German grown rusty from disuse. "I always said that she would come, when the communists had gone. I wanted to see for myself."

But Frau von Moltke is anxious not to create fears of a return to the estate and is horrified by the flirtation of the expelled aristocrats of the east with the idea of

a return of the land. "I have no claim at all," she said. "How can I, a German, dare to claim anything from the Poles? Silesia must remain Polish as a mark of German repentance. My husband's life is to be commemorated in Kreisau and that is all I want from German history."

Inside the crumbling villa, the roof is held up by beams and volunteers work without light to stave off decay. In the main dining room the elaborate stuccoed roof is still intact, together with an elaborately decorated tiled oven. The rest is darkness.

Restoring Kreisau will cost some 16 million marks (£5.4 million), a figure which seemed unobtainable when the project began last year. Then Helmut Kohl and the Polish prime min-

ister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, searching for a symbolic location to celebrate a reconciliation Mass lighted on the home of eastern resistance.

Herr Kohl's personal interest has led to the German government pledging a large donation to the costs. He has said he intends Kreisau to give young Germans the opportunity to meet Poles in the same way that community exchanges healed the war-wounds with France in his youth.

For Frau von Moltke the project is "like the closing of a circle". Describing its future role, she refers to the letter her husband wrote to his sons just before his death: "I have fought against intolerance and the absolute, merciless consistency of the Germans."



# Applications must wing their way in by 10am Wednesday, Dec. 5<sup>th</sup>

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Regional Electricity Companies. If you want to apply, then you'll find prospectuses

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(If you hand in your form, most banks will need it by 3.30pm on Tuesday.)

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Wednesday December 5th. Which means there are only 7 days left.

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## New start for Labour too

Martin Jacques

In the manic atmosphere of the last few days, a strange assumption has begun to grip the body politic. With Mrs Thatcher gone, the belief that the next election is already virtually in the bag for the Conservatives has almost acquired the status of common sense. The thinking behind the assumption is not difficult to fathom. The opinion polls are showing a Tory lead for the first time for over a year. The Tories have dispensed with their main electoral liability, and Labour's electoral strategy clearly needs to be rethought.

But this is a superficial way of thinking about a momentous political change. We are now moving into the post-Thatcherite era. This will see a transformation of the political environment and the dynamics of party politics. Mrs Thatcher presided over a profound shift that struck at the heart of the social-democratic state. Labour was the major casualty. Throughout the 1980s it was a political outsider. Only in the last year or so has the Great Experiment begun to turn sour and enable Labour again to look like a serious political contender.

With John Major as the new prime minister, we are about to witness the beginning of the long retreat from aspects of the Thatcherite legacy. The era we are now entering will see a renewed belief in the caring society and a turning away from the brutal ideological antagonism towards the state that was Mrs Thatcher's personal hallmark. The parameters of politics, in other words, will move much closer to Labour's traditional stamping ground. Instead of being the outsider looking in, Labour will become, for the first time since 1979, an insider.

It does not follow that Labour will win the next election. But it is worth bearing in mind that when, in the recent past, a party has moved on to the ground of its adversary, this has presaged a subsequent change of government. That was the case in the early 1960s with the Tories, and again in the late '70s with Labour.

The post-Thatcherite era will be different in a more personal sense. For a decade Mrs Thatcher dominated the political stage as no other peacetime prime minister this century has done. And with that dominance went an aura of invincibility that began to deter her only over the last year. She brooded over the political landscape like a de Gaulle or a Churchill, casting a spell that greatly restricted her adversaries' room to manoeuvre.

Her successor will inherit neither that remarkable dominance nor the air of invincibility. Starting virtually from scratch, he will be confronted with the recession and the poll tax, neither of which admits of an easy solution.

The key point to grasp, how-

ever, is that the rules of the political game are about to change, not overnight, but certainly over time. They would have changed more quickly had Michael Heseltine come out on top, but it will happen none the less. However, while the new political terrain may be more in its favour, Labour will benefit only if it too is prepared to move. Labour took almost a decade to find a way of dealing successfully with Thatcherism. It ditched those policies that Thatcherism had made unpopular, laid claim to the mantle of caring and compassion, and sought to appear as anodyne, reasonable and respectable as possible. The strategy was fine-tuned not to win positive support for Labour, but to enable it to be the beneficiary of any collapse in support for Thatcherism.

That was all right while Mrs Thatcher was in office. Now it will no longer do. The ground of politics may be shifting in Labour's direction, but by the same token it will become contested ground. Labour can no longer stay silent and automatically assume, for example, that it will inherit the mantle of welfare. Labour must compete for ground over which previously it enjoyed a monopoly. The one thing it cannot do under these circumstances is to stand still. Labour now has to make a positive appeal.

This will surely be Mr Kinnock's greatest test. And the odds are not encouraging. The policy review was first and foremost an exercise in exorcism. Certainly there was the odd new idea here and there, but no one can claim for a moment that this corpus of work represents a major restatement of social democracy for the 1990s. At no stage did the process generate any intellectual excitement, either in the conference halls of the labour movement or, for certain, in the country. The Labour party must now seek to exorcise intellectual limbs which, for all the talk of intellectual transformation, have so far remained largely encased in plaster.

I conclude with a telling example: the welfare state. Throughout the Western world the old welfare state is in crisis, above all fiscal. Thatcherism's preferred response was to privatise. That cut little ice with the electorate. Labour's response has been to pretend that there is no problem. Instead of coming up with novel ways of reforming the public sector, Labour has preferred to hide its head in the sand. Throughout the era of Thatcherism it has stubbornly refused to rethink the nature of the public services. Its case has rested on a simple defence. In an area where Labour should have something novel to say, it has remained deafeningly silent. It can no longer afford such timidity or intellectual laziness.

...and moreover

## CRAIG BROWN

I had been watching Conservative backbenchers granting television viewers the benefit of their opinions for only 139 hours, but felt I could do with a breath of fresh air. A walk in the garden would do me the world of good I thought.

I switched off the television and pottered outside. At the end of the garden, I saw something that made me reel back in shock. There, under the weeping willow, was a group of three MPs: Mr Peter Temple-Morris, Mr Morris Peter-Temple and Mr Temple Morris-Peter. They seemed to be granting an interview to a reporter from BBC local radio, and all were attired in overcoats with funny little lines of velvet stitched into the collars, their neat hairstyles shining with an almost greasy whiteness.

"Michael has the sheer drive and charisma to lead us to victory at the next election," said either Temple-Morris or Peter-Temple. "Or, to put it a different way, drive sheer us the Michael victory next us to lead election the charisma, or, if you look at it from another angle, election Michael next drive the to..."

Believing that the weeping willow was probably best avoided, I raced to the other end of the garden. I found to my astonishment that the garden shed had been converted into a temporary television studio for ITN, a view of Big Ben and the Palace of Westminster resplendent on the back wall. Looking through the broken windowpane, I found myself staring into a garden shed crammed full of Mrs Teresa Gormans, all anxious to speak their minds in no uncertain terms.

"We don't want no upper-class toff like Hurd, and Heseltine's a pygmy," said one. "Yes," replied another, "and Hurd's an upper-class toff, and as for Heseltine..."

On the croquet lawn, clutches of Emma Nicholson were being filmed on their knees, busy taking soundings from grass roots. On the roof of the house, I could see a swarm of former cabinet ministers, flapping about dropping endorsements on whomsoever passed beneath them.

How to escape the Conservative leadership election? I would have rushed off in my car, but it had been converted to a radio-car overnight. It was now packed with Kenneth Baker all speaking optimistically to the *Today* programme. "The party is united as never before and we are standing full square behind Margaret Thatcher. We have no doubt whatsoever that she will be leading us into the next election - and beyond," they were declaring, rows of teeth glistening in the sunlight.

Realising it must be a repeat, I went back indoors, still anxious to find respite from all those Conservatives. I remembered a time, long ago, when another politician would, every now and then, appear on the television screen. His name was - what? - Kink? Kock? Knick-Knack? Knock? - something of the sort; he was now but a distant memory. I went into the kitchen, checking to see that the dishwasher was still full of hard-line Thatcher loyalists. I then looked in the fridge to find it well-stocked with a cabal of unrepentant Hurdite old Etonians in hiding, all singing "We'll Swing Together" as they tried to keep up their spirits.

Finally, I retreated to my bed, first taking care to brush out any remaining splinter groups. Closing my eyes, I found myself longing for the welcome embrace of a nightmare of my own devising.

# Ronald Butt says the Conservatives have made the right choice

## The tasks ahead for Major



In making John Major their leader, the Conservatives have once more opted for the most adventurous of the possible choices before them, just as they did when they elected Mrs Thatcher. There is, however, one cardinal difference. When Mrs Thatcher became prime minister, a period of tension (subtly cast) began in the cabinet as she batted either to win over critical colleagues or to shed them from her cabinet. That will not be a difficulty facing Mr Major. His task is to take Thatcherism on to a new phase, which the bulk of the cabinet and party have already recognised as essential and which would have been much harder to achieve if Mr Heseltine had ousted Mrs Thatcher.

In other words, the next phase of Tory government begins in unity. But Mr Major should bring to the government much more than unity and a shot of instant popularity. What he has to do is create a new synthesis between a stringent anti-inflation policy, which is itself in the interest especially of the less well-off, and a revision of attitudes to social policy.

This needs inventiveness, a quality with which Mr Major is better endowed by his experience in government than Mr Hurd. Both realised that Thatcherism had reached the end of a phase. The question is how to move on to the next one, and a prime minister who has not only been in charge of macro-economic policy (as Chancellor of the Exchequer), but also responsible for the allocation of funds to the competing public services (as Chief Secretary), is well-placed to be inventive.

Mr Major has risen to the top job, though, it should be remembered, not so fast in terms of offices held as (say) Mrs Thatcher, who had held no higher appointment than education secretary, or Lord Wilson, whose highest post had been president of the Board of Trade. He is not, like Mr Heseltine, a colourful figure who has kept himself in the public eye for years and who has concentrated on presenting himself as an

alternative Tory leader. Nor is he a politician with the particular brand of assured and easy self-confidence with which a long political experience has endowed Mr Hurd. Before this week, Mr Major was to the general public largely unknown.

Yet well before the leadership contest, Mr Major was popular with his colleagues in the House of Commons - an invaluable buttress for a successful term of office. Mrs Thatcher's problem was that, long before the blows were struck which dethroned her, she had lost the full-hearted support of a large number of Tory MPs (perhaps most), because they failed to discern in her actions or utterances any understanding of the need for new thinking. Mr Major has already made it clear that he is positively eager to move on in the direction Tory MPs and their constituents want.

Mrs Thatcher was both limited and sustained by a certain inflexibility of outlook. She had come to power rightly seeing that an end had to be made to the dominant patterns of post-war politics: the inflationary spending of public money to sustain employment, the acceptance of corporatist assumptions (including the power over society of overmighty unions), the concentration of far too much industry in the public sector, and the frustration of private enterprise.

Unfortunately, her encouragement of the private sector was accompanied by an inhibition about recognising that essential services which must remain in the public sector (the NHS for instance) must be properly funded. The government has, of course, spent more on the essential public services, and has tried to reorganise some of them, but Mrs Thatcher's policy-making and rhetoric have been inhibited by the creed of many sympathetic economists and supporters that in an ideal world all services would be privatised.

As complaints about the condition of the public services intensified after the initial fight against inflation, Mrs Thatcher seemed less and less able to respond to the public mood. In

much the same way, though, she was driven to accept palliatives for the poll tax she could not grasp that the basic objection to it is that it is seen as unfair because it relates so little to income.

Mr Major is free of these preconceptions. Nor has he the special attachment to particular schools of political and economic ideology which has been characteristic of Mrs Thatcher's term. He seems to have no ideological "groupies" around him. Though he is at least as adamant as Mrs Thatcher on the

need to control inflation, he has already spoken of the essential public services, especially the NHS, with a warmth that Mrs Thatcher found it hard to employ.

His problem is how to safeguard the anti-inflation and anti-corporatist economic policy while at the same time finding the money needed for the depleted public services, which as has been clear since the last election are now the Conservatives' biggest danger. Certainly, printing money is no answer. Nor is tax-raising. The problem can be solved only

by a new search for appropriate priorities for public spending. This would mean a radical reallocation of resources and might also entail some charges. Mr Major means exactly what he says when he indicates that he wishes to help the poor. From personal experience he is better equipped to understand their difficulties than any previous Tory prime minister. With his ministerial experience of social security, he also understands the complexity of social deprivation, including the technicalities which make the poverty trap bite. But as a Tory and as Chancellor he is also only too well aware that there is no benefit to the poor in give-away policies which once more make them the victim of inflation.

The euphoria the Tories can now enjoy from their sense of a new start gives them an opportunity. But it provides no sure answers. Mr Major has almost to square circles with domestic policy if he is to lead them to victory. His task is no less sensitive in guiding the evolution of policy on the development of the European Community. Here he is conscious of opportunities missed in the past, aware that Britain's future is bound up with the Community but also clear about the imperatives of safeguarding the authority of the British national parliament. His hard-edged plan is the symptom of his understanding of the limits which must be imposed in the rush to economic union.

He is an intelligent, practical, and open-minded man who understands - because he shares - the values of most people. This week he has also shown himself a calm and level-headed man who was never unnerved by the intensive questioning and probing from the media. That is not a bad baptism of fire. He has a difficult hand to play, but his assets will be a united party and cabinet, his own clear and accurate understanding of what the post-Thatcher Tory party needs, and the determination of a man who has already travelled far. It is a good start.

## How the Tories can avoid a replay

Lord St John of Fawsley calls for a simple majority in future leadership contests instead of the present protracted system

Never has there been a week like this in British politics. Sensible people will hope there will never be one like it again. Our political process is half a crusade, half a sporting event, but in the full glare of the media the balance has shifted decisively towards the betting shop and its concomitants.

Unusually is the word that best sums it all up. The election from office of a ruling prime minister, generally acknowledged to be the pre-eminent statesman of the Western world, whose physical and mental strength and will-power are unimpaired, whose record as an election winner is unbroken, is strange enough. It is stranger still that all this has been done at the behest of a minority of a party that prides itself on the observance of good form, decency and observance of conventions.

How did it come about? First, Mrs Thatcher had simply been in office too long. Second, flowing beneath the surface of political consciousness was one of those great tides of change in public perceptions and aspirations such as were seen in 1906 and 1945. Around the prime minister's neck hung the albatross of the hated poll tax. She was guilty of hubris in her treatment of many ministers,

and nemesis materialised in the mild but deadly form of Sir Geoffrey Howe, armed with an oration all the more effective for its lack of bitterness. It had the ring of truth, a quality as rare in English politics as in English religion or English art. And above it all brooded the issue of Europe which, as the electorate had realised despite all the rodeo-maniacal sovereignty, was being mishandled, and from which Britain would emerge as a third-time loser.

Yet this does not explain it all. Constitutional issues played a co-ordinate role. This seismic event would not have come about, and certainly not in such a callous form, had the Conservative party not lumbered itself with an absurd, clumsy and potentially lethal method of electing its leader. Furthermore, the system is built on suppositions which, if not technically unconstitutional, flout the deepest and best values of the Conservative party, such as loyalty, respect for office and recognition of authority. For the true

Tory, the phrase "Her Majesty's Government" is much more than a shibboleth.

The constitutional position is reasonably simple and clear. Incumbent prime ministers should be replaced against their will only by open vote in the House of Commons or by cabinet loss of confidence. Either course involves a recognised and venerable institution of British politics, not a dubious paper constitution of recent creation. The fatal flaw in the Tory electoral system is that it seeks to sideline both. The secret vote in an upstairs committee room ignores the Commons chamber, while the cabinet is presented with a fait accompli.

In the event this failed to happen. The deep division within the party which was revealed when the figures were announced after the first ballot last Tuesday demoralised Conservative members, but the voting was not sufficiently clear-cut to deliver a determining verdict. Yet it deceived commentators such as Lord Rees-Mogg, who hailed it as

a victory for Mrs Thatcher, and evidently she herself was also taken in. Hence her eruptions into the Faubourg St Honoré and Downing Street, declaring that she would fight on. At this point we were saved from a constitutional crisis by the cabinet's reassertion of its collective power and by Mrs Thatcher's patriotism and her common sense in resigning the Conservative leadership. Had she fought on, the party would almost certainly have split, leaving the Queen with a constitutional problem involving party leaders and a parliamentary dissolution, which - however resolved - would almost certainly have been damaging to the monarchy.

What should be done to avoid a repeat of these events, so riveting to the media yet undesirable for the nation? Bacon said that the English mind likes to work on stuff and no English person welcomes being impaled by a hypothetical question. They prefer to leave it unanswered. Yet this problem will not go away. It is best tackled now while the discordant

events are fresh in our minds.

Simple changes will suffice. The root of the trouble has been that a system designed to elect a leader of the Opposition has been used to displace a prime minister against her will and to elect another. The electoral system should not apply when the Conservative party is in office, save when a prime minister resigns or indicates an intention of resigning. Annual elections (usually a formality) should be done away with, whether the party is in opposition or in government. Elections should be for a parliament. The complicated system of three ballots should be changed. A single election and a majority of one should suffice.

How then does one get rid of an incumbent prime minister? Only with great difficulty, and by using the cabinet as a safety valve. The last word belongs to the electorate. With increasingly presidential-style elections, as people elect a prime minister as much as a party, and it can be argued that it should be left to the electorate to expel him or her, even if they have to wait a while.

The author, as Norman St John-Stevas, served in Mrs Thatcher's first administration. He is editor of the works of Walter Bagehot.

## From squat to landmark

John Major's succession to the Tory leadership and the key to Number 10 failed to ignite even a spark of jubilation last night in Brixton's Coldharbour Lane, where he spent his formative years. The Major family lived in two top-floor rooms of No. 144, a Victorian end-of-terrace house with a gas ring on the landing and a lavatory three floors down. Yesterday, a peek through the battered front door revealed carpetless stairs and a grimy hallway cluttered with a 4 ft pile of yellowed newspapers and a discarded electric cooker.

All three doorbells buzzed brightly, but no one answered. Eventually a curious neighbour stepped over a mound of rubbish cluttering the overgrown front garden to explain that the house was unoccupied. The last of the squatters moved out six months ago.

To this house, Tom Major brought his wife and family to live when his business failed. The future advocate of a classless society and his parents shared the house with a motley mix of low-life residents including a cat burglar. Another tenant announced his return at night by waving his false teeth around the door.

With Major having wrested the ultimate political prize, will this unlikely spot become as famous as the Roberts' grocery shop in Grantham? "I can't see the people around here getting excited about it," says nurse Kirsty Main, who lives in the basement flat next door. "I can't imagine coach parties arriving to look at it." Film-maker Virginia Pitts, a few doors along, was equally sceptical.

John Major may be proud of his working-class origins, but the tourists might prefer him to have come from a home in the English countryside.

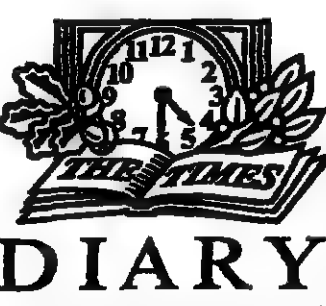
But publican's wife Angela Holness of The Enterprise nearby was more cheerful. "We expect to be very much busier. We only do bar snacks at the moment, but perhaps I shall do tea and scones. I shall definitely write to Mr Major and invite him down for a drink."

As canvass returns for the three leadership candidates showed that the 372 Tory MPs managed to promise 415 votes between them in yesterday's ballot, *Viking Penguin* could not resist exploiting the situation to plug Philip Kerr's recent anthology, *The Book of Lies*. It offers a free copy to the first dozen who ring to confess their right to a place in it. But what assurances would there be that the confessions were true?

## Don't know

With several Tory MPs reportedly facing the threat of deselection over the way they cast their votes, at least one can put his hand on his heart and say he doesn't know which candidate he voted for. Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow East, was out of the country during the first ballot, and nominated a proxy to vote on his behalf. When he returned to Westminster, and asked whether his vote had been duly cast for his preferred candidate, his colleague, who shall remain anonymous, refused to tell him.

With Dykes again abroad yesterday - in Rome for a conference on European monetary union - the anonymous proxy stepped in once more, meaning that Dykes



presumably does not know for whom he voted this time either.

The BBC denies any forethought, but eyebrows were raised over the music played when a technical fault forced the *Today* programme off the air for 90 seconds yesterday morning during a Tory leadership debate between cabinet ministers Chris Patten, Tony Newton and David Hunt. The music was from the film *To Die in Madrid*, the city where Nigel Lawson and Sir Geoffrey Howe both threatened to resign.

## Not the family silver

One of the first tasks facing the new occupants of 10 Downing Street will be to rustle up some new silver for the dining room. During the past ten years, visiting heads of state have much admired the 200-year-old Belton collection, which was lent to Mrs Thatcher by Lord Brownlow shortly after she became prime minister. Now the National Trust, which in 1984 took over Belton House, from where the silver comes, has written to the cabinet office asking for its return. The Trust hopes to have the collection back on public display early next year.

During the Thatcher premiership, some 70 works of art were

loaned to Downing Street by public institutions. The National Gallery lent several oil paintings, including *Gainsboroughs*, all personally selected by Mrs Thatcher. "They were not foremost among our collection and their return depends on who moves in and whether they like them or not," says a spokeswoman. The V&A also lent ornamental silver, but it says that the loan will be extended to the new prime minister.

Labour MP Dennis Skinner, who has tabled parliamentary questions about the "treasure trove", is disappointed that the new prime minister will not be obliged to give everything back. "These things belong to the public

John wasn't born with any in his mouth either

and the public should have a right to see them. We don't want them going to Dulwich," he says. Ironically, two paintings - a *Gainsborough* and a *Hogarth* - are doing precisely that. They were loaned to Downing Street by the Dulwich Picture Gallery, and should be back hanging on its walls by February.

So might the gallery be persuaded to lend works of art to hang in the Thatchers' Dulwich home? Curator Nicola Katinsky says: "If we did it could only improve it."

## Tale of country folk

Douglas Hurd's father was a more significant public figure than the foreign secretary has implied in recent interviews, according to memoranda contained in the archives of *The Times*.

Answers to play down accusations of being a Tory grandee, Hurd has emphasised in recent interviews that his father, who died in 1966, was a tenant farmer. He was also an MP from 1945, turning down an offer of office from Sir Winston Churchill in 1951 rather than abandon his other interests. Since 1932 he had been agricultural correspondent of *The Times*, and in 1958 he faced a choice between continuing in the job and accepting a knighthood offered by Sir Anthony Eden.

Believing the paper's independence might be compromised, the editor, Sir William Haley, wrote to Hurd: "If you wish to accept this honour... you should resign from *The Times* before you do so." Hurd chose to leave, became Sir Anthony and concentrated on a business career. He joined the boards of the Falkland Islands Company and the Scottish Islands Company and, in 1964, was made a life peer.

"Two things will be required of whoever succeeds Margaret Thatcher. The lesser is a quieter tone and a more evident sense of humour. The greater is an intelligent commitment to hold fast to the achievements of Thatcherism. Brixton is on the boy from grave." So wrote Patrick Cosgrave in *The Times* on July 20, 1989, before John Major's promotion to either foreign secretary or Chancellor in what appears to be the very earliest tip for the top. Can anyone do better?

## DEUTSCH

German railways headline newspaper grips Australia. They sense that such a lifeline. For those years under the English drizzle. Germany caught. But beware the question concerns the former East German families, these millions of the population due to such spectacular sack. The name engines under the name suggests comfort which is a service. Only their whose staff have the roof. The Wall must survive the demolition. The stoppage between evening, with the impromptu eastern. Would have been a result of industrial rail traffic. Some passengers, others, lacking the





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## A VERY BRITISH COUP

The United Kingdom has a new prime minister. The Age of Thatcher is at an end. In choosing John Major as leader, the parliamentary Conservative party has unequivocally looked forward rather than back. Mr Major is the youngest prime minister since Rosebery. He is the least known since Bonar Law and, until he went to the Treasury earlier this year, one of the least tested in high office. The change is as dramatic as when Margaret Thatcher seized power in 1975, in a coup almost as fierce as that which toppled her.

Mr Major now has urgent business to attend to. Conventional wisdom calls on him to reunite the Conservative party. That is the least of his problems. The party has always known where its electoral interest lies. After an obligatory period of mourning for Mrs Thatcher — it mourned likewise for Edward Heath — the party will rally loyally to Mr Major. This is a tribute good at survival.

Mr Major has one immediate task to make peace with his defeated rival, Michael Heseltine. The answer must be to offer him a job to suit his talents and interests, even if it is one he has had before. That might mean defence, where Mr Heseltine would have to prepare for a Gulf war and the run-down of conventional forces in Europe; or environment, where Mr Heseltine could push his partnership concept in the cities and revitalise local government once the poll tax has been replaced. Beyond that, Mr Major's government forms itself naturally round him. He has been bequeathed a young team by his patron, Mrs Thatcher, the chief blight on which has been too many recent changes. He should change little. A move of Mr Heseltine to environment and of the incumbent, Chris Patten, to the Treasury would do the trick.

Mr Major's most urgent policy reform is the replacement of the poll tax by some form of property-based tax, preferably after a bipartisan enquiry. This would lance the poll tax boil and take local tax reform out of party politics, proving emphatically that Mr Major is no poodle of the former prime minister nor of her party chairman. He now should admit what all democracies know, that there is no sensible alternative to a property base for local taxes.

So far, so simple. Mr Major next has to pick up Mrs Thatcher's great mantle in overseas affairs and try it on, gingerly, for size. Britain is second only to the United States in confronting

Iraq in the Gulf, where Saddam Hussein has boasted the toppling of Mrs Thatcher as his doing. Here Mr Major could do no better than defer initially to Douglas Hurd, running foreign policy as a dummivire. Britain's continued commitment to the Anglo-American alliance is being tested in the Gulf. The swiftness of British support for President Bush and Britain's goading of Europe to help are firm bases on which Mr Major must continue to build.

Europe offers him other challenges. The Community is plainly about to enter a new phase of deep self-questioning. Mrs Thatcher's hostility probably acted as a cement, holding together other members with widely diverging interests who could now drift apart. A new, more subtle diplomacy should exploit these divergences, to ensure that European co-operation walks before it can run — for instance, over farm reform at the current, crisis-hit, world trade talks. Mrs Thatcher in Europe was cantankerous but right. A more emollient style is now likely from the Treasury and Foreign Office. Mr Major must show that he will not be diverted down routes which other European leaders covertly ruled on Mrs Thatcher to block.

At home, Mr Major has even more substantive tasks, notably the managing of a British economy now in deep recession. He has seemed uncertain of late whether this one is deep and short or long and shallow. Most businessmen would reply, deep and probably long. Walking the famous tightrope between refuting too early for economic safety or too late for electoral recovery will be Mr Major's first, possibly crucial, test as leader.

Mrs Thatcher's personality was totally different from that of Mr Major. Her huge capacity to inspire both affection and aversion is to be replaced by a calmer, gentler style. Despite the propaganda of left and right, Mr Major carries no Thatcherite baton in his rucksack. He represents a return to Tory pragmatism, but also to some of the old uncertainties. He is concerned about the ragged edges left by the past decade, by the condition of education and by urban poverty. How he will convey this concern into policy is wholly unclear. Had Britain just changed its government at a full general election, its political future could not be so opaque as after this astonishing two-week coup.

## A PLAGUE ON TRADE

In Brussels next Monday, trade ministers from 105 countries will be asked to reach agreements which have eluded their negotiators for four years — and do so within five days. They are meeting to put the final seal on the Uruguay round, the most ambitious attempt to liberalise international trade since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed 43 years ago. Success will create rules for free trade in more than \$1,000 billion worth of goods and services never before covered by the GATT, give teeth to the international procedures for settling trade disputes and create millions of jobs worldwide. The price of failure is the miserable possibility of a new global trade war.

The Uruguay round covers 15 areas which must stand or fall as a package. Free traders are right to say that no reduction in trade protection should be seen as a concession, since those with the freest markets prosper most. But politicians have to deal with powerful lobbies reluctant to face competition. Trade negotiations are therefore like caucus races: everybody must have prizes, enabling each political leader to claim special benefits from freer trade.

To judge by the documents before them, the ministers have an impossible mission. They must eliminate the remaining disagreements, some of them serious, from 391 pages of draft texts. The deadlock in three of the 15 areas — conditions for foreign investment, a new anti-dumping code and changes in agricultural trade — is so great that the officials have given up in despair and submitted no drafts at all. No serious talks on these items have taken place, since there is no agreement on first principles.

The task for the trade ministers is not to agree on details but to show the flexibility needed for a breakthrough on the three items. That might start a virtuous circle of trade-offs. By common consent, success hinges on agreement to free agricultural trade. Without farm reform, some countries may walk out of

the talks altogether. Without freer trade in food, there is no prospect that the American Congress, which recently set an example by reducing farm subsidies by nearly 25 per cent, will agree to the rest of the package.

The key is held by the European Community and, within the EC, by France and Germany. The EC is completely isolated in its refusal to offer deep cuts in farm subsidies, for fear of the impact this might have on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, complains that the Americans are treating the EC's 12 governments like "plague carriers". American exasperation is justified.

Washington seeks 90 per cent cuts in export subsidies, which distort trade by dumping food on world markets at below domestic prices, and 75 per cent cuts in other subsidies such as price supports for farmers. The United States has the support of the great majority, including the Cairns group of 14 countries whose 227 million farmers produce a third of the world's farm exports. The EC stalled for nearly four years before cynically coming up with an offer to cut subsidies by 15 per cent below present levels which was bound to be rejected.

The EC must give way. A text the EC should be able to accept was hammered out last summer by Aart De Zeeuw, chairman of the GATT's agricultural negotiating group. The EC's partners, including the Americans, would be prepared to consider some such compromise, provided the EC moves. The main obstacle has been Chancellor Kohl's cowardly refusal to risk the vote of a single farmer in this Sunday's elections. EC trade and farm ministers meet on Sunday night for an eve-of-conference session. By then Herr Kohl would have nothing to lose by altering an indefensible German position which sits ill with his one-time pledge that a united Germany will be a responsible actor in international politics.

## DEUTSCHE REICHSBAHN REGRETS...

"German railways on strike" is the kind of headline newspapers love. Like "Teetotalism grips Australia" or "Zurich bans gnomes", they sense that such an irony may recur in a lifetime. For those Britons who have smarted for years under the mocking German phrase, "the English disease", smugness is natural. Has Germany caught *die englische Krankheit*?

But beware the smugness. The strike in question concerns the 260,000 employees of the former East German railways. With their families, these railwaymen make up some 5 per cent of the population of eastern Germany. Due to such spectacular overmanning, many face the sack. The network has archaic as the title, Deutsche Reichsbahn, as kept in the steam engines widely used until ten years ago. The name suggests an old-fashioned level of comfort which is not, alas, justified by the service. Only their uniforms are impressive. The West German Bundesbahn, many of whose staff have the rank of *Beamte* (official) and are not allowed to strike, has remained aloof. The Wall inside railwaymen's heads has survived the demolition of the concrete one.

The stoppage began at six o'clock sharp on Sunday evening, when notices appeared at 26 stations in eastern Germany. These displayed a limp prose style of which Jimmy Knapp would have been proud: "Achtung Reisende. As a result of industrial action measures all your understanding."

Some passengers wished the strikers well. Others, lacking the practice in patience

provided free of charge by British Rail, showed scant sympathy. They pointed out that they were losing their jobs in their thousands too. After nearly 60 years under assorted dictators, the trains still had not run on time. Now the trains and their drivers had been blessed with democracy, they did not run at all.

The parallel between eastern Germany and postwar Britain is, despite obvious differences, enlightening. This country, too, ran something like a command economy between 1940 and 1945. Bits of it survived into the 1950s and beyond, including British Rail. Unlike its communist counterparts, however, the British state sector could not coerce its employees; strikes took place even in wartime. Competition in productivity was discouraged by general consent. The folk-memory of the Shump had convinced British trade unionists that employment must be shared out equally. When the consensus collapsed in the 1970s, strikes proliferated. Then came Mrs Thatcher.

In eastern Germany, the experience of an entire British generation has been telescoped into little more than a year. The onset of Thatcherite realism may be similarly telescoped. The strike on the Reichsbahn will probably accelerate the rationalisation it is intended to hinder. Eastern Germany may briefly go down with the British disease, and probably be inoculated against its repetition by a single winter of discontent. The eventual result may well be a unified railway network. A messy cure, certainly, but little cause for British *Schadenfreude* after all.

## Nato help for Soviet Union?

From Mr Hugh Hanning

Sir, How should the West respond to President Gorbachev's week-end appeal to help him prevent a famine, and urban riots, within the next three weeks (reports, November 26)? The EC may stir itself after next month's summit, but meanwhile there are other channels.

You recently published a letter from the Fontmell Group (September 14) indicating how the Jordan refugee problem could be relieved by an approach via the UN to Nato. The letter was read and acted on by the Jordan government. Might I suggest that this formula would today apply *a fortiori* to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Nato countries are now individually offering military medical stores to the Soviet Union. For two reasons a joint Nato approach could expedite this process. One is the sheer geographical scale of the problem, and consequent need for co-ordination. The other is that the main requirement is agreed to be logistic, a sphere in which Nato excels and could complement any action by the EC.

The Nato secretary-general is known to favour such a co-ordinating humanitarian role. But Nato can only act in response to a request by a head of government.

Mr Gorbachev might think twice before making such a request, although his government has proposed the creation of joint Nato/Warsaw Pact disaster units, and *The Times* tells us today (early editions) that he is accepting a big airlift from the Luftwaffe. But other East European governments, who are very keen on Nato, might consider this a good way to get early action.

Yours etc.,  
HUGH HANNING (Chairman),  
Fontmell Group on Disaster Relief,  
18 Montpelier Row,  
Blackheath, SE3,  
November 26.

From Mr Roy Miles

Sir, Russia's involvement and great sacrifice in lives helped our nation survive the last war.

Let us now send food and forge our new-found friendship to help the Soviet people survive these difficult times.

Yours sincerely,  
ROY MILES,  
Roy Miles Gallery,  
29 Brunton Street, W1.

## Local consensus

From the Chief Executive, Three Rivers District Council

Sir, Your local government correspondent (report, November 12) indicates growing political consensus on the need to create authorities which inspire local loyalty. He says the aim is to overcome popular dislike of artificial local government creations. Such propositions may well attract widespread support but by naming this authority in that category he makes the error of equating an "artificial creation" with "local unpopularity".

Our problem is similar to many suburban and rural areas. Naming the district after one part of it creates local tensions but a neutral name has other obvious disadvantages. Artificial the boundary may be but it unites the common interest of several communities not to become part of the "surrounding area" to Watford with county borough status.

Local people fought a similar proposition in 1974 and would do so again. The communities which inspire local loyalty in this area are at parish level — the amalgamation of this district with any adjacent ones is unlikely to meet with public approval.

Yours faithfully,  
A. ROBERTSON,  
Chief Executive, Three Rivers District Council,  
17/23 Rickmansworth High Street,  
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

## Day-care surgery

From Dr Tom Parry

Sir, Miss Jane Lee (November 7) is quite right in stating that day-care surgery is inappropriate in some cases. As an anaesthetist involved in the care of day-surgery patients, I would like to reassure her, however, that certain criteria have to be satisfied before a patient is accepted for day-care surgery: one such is that the patient be accompanied home by a responsible adult who should stay with the patient overnight.

Yours faithfully,  
TOM PARRY,  
18b Cabul Road, SW11.

## TV choices

From Professor A. S. C. Ehrenberg

Sir, An attractive counter to Sky's satellite monopoly would be to allow channels 1 to 4 to invest more in their programming. Instead, our present government has somehow set itself the task of reducing the industry's funding. Channel 3 franchises are to go to those who promise to pay most tax; Channel 4 is already having to cut its services so as to save £14 million; and the BBC is threatened with a reduced licence fee. But as shown by a London Business School study, money is not the issue for viewers. They are remarkably insensitive to the price of television.

Faced with competition from terrestrial channels which are not deliberately underfunded, Sky might in the longer term manage to gain a 30 per cent share in half our homes (i.e., ones that will by

## Proposed reform of charity law

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations

Sir, Your leader, "Failing in charity" (November 16), noted the failure of the government to announce in the Queen's Speech its intention to bring forward a bill to reform charity law. NCVO and the charitable world have long been pressing the government to do so. The government promised legislation before the end of this parliament, but it is not clear now that they can or will honour that undertaking.

The good name of charities depends upon their being subject to effective and sensible regulation, and that regulation system requires legislation. This is not only the view of charities and the National Audit Office: it is the consensus view of MPs of all parties. In May 1990 the all-party parliamentary panel on charity law produced its report on reform of charity law, and has sponsored an early-day motion calling for legislation which attracted wide support from all sides of the House.

You mention a belief that charities "have become extravagant, inefficient and in some cases even corrupt". Efficiency in the charitable world is neither greater nor less than in the public or private sectors. It is, however, the subject of many major initiatives from within the sector itself, not least from NCVO. The report of the working party chaired by Lord Nathan, which NCVO convened and serviced, has set out benchmarks for improving efficiency. So charities are in consequence trying to become more, not less efficient.

The one thing that would help these developments would be a new charity law bill. We are doing our part; the government must now do theirs.

Yours faithfully,  
USHA FRASER, Director,  
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,  
26 Bedford Square, WC1.

From Mr Peter L. George

Sir, The economy of the task of monitoring charities: their sheer number (over 150,000) and the logistics of effective supervision — measures that on the grounds of cost alone, we must look beyond the Charity Commissioners and their staff to hold the public perception of charities at the highest level.

In the course of attending several seminars on the subject recently, one simple fact emerged: there is an urgent need for a clearer understanding by trustees of their role and function. The vast majority of charities are small or medium-sized and a new approach to the education and training of their trustees must be found.

Self-education and self-regulation by the trustees of charities would be a significant step forward. There must be over half a million charity trustees who need and desire help in understanding their task and how they may perform better.

## Pimlico passport

From the Leader of Westminster City Council

Sir, In a week when the son of a trapeze artist has been battling to become prime minister, and less than a year after the British Communist party threw in the towel lamenting "the fact of the past", the courts have ruled that we must remain legally wedded to an outdated class system ("Working class alive and well in Pimlico", report, November 27, later editions).

Westminster City Council wanted to scrap the restrictive covenant of the Duke of Westminster's Pimlico flats to enable less well-off families to become better off. Reducing poverty is about raising living standards, not levelling them downwards. Home ownership is vital. It is the first rung on the ladder to independence and capital assets.

In the last few years Westminster's home ownership scheme has given council tenants, housing association tenants and people on the waiting list an opportunity to own their own home at a price they can afford. Four out of five sales have been to these groups and over 10,000 people have applied to the scheme. Despite yesterday's judgment, we will pursue our classless goal.

Yours faithfully,  
SHIRLEY PORTER, Leader,  
Westminster City Council,  
PO Box 240, Westminster City Hall,  
64 Victoria Street, SW1.  
November 27.

## Fruitful errand

From Dr Donald Rau

Sir, It is possible that I won one of Mr McAuley's dwindling bunch of bananas (November 20) in a Red Cross raffle in 1943. The banana was displayed in the newspaper's window in Highgate village for two weeks prior to the draw and every day my mother took my brother and me to view the browning fruit.

The whole village gathered for the draw and the excitement was intense. I was an immediate hero. The banana was duly shared among the family and I can well remember the bitter disappointment I felt on eating my piece of the, by then, overripe and decaying fruit.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD RAU,  
Flat 6, 37 Portland Place, W1.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

## Assessment of orchestra funds

From Professor Anthony Field

Sir, How courageous of the chairmen of the four great British regional orchestras to state so clearly and categorically (November 24) that the present proposals to delegate responsibility for them from the Arts Council to regional arts boards would cause "fundamental damage". How, pray, will a southern regional board assess the work of the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra if that is the only orchestra in the region?

The Arts Council's music officers and its advisory music panel used to be able to assess all Britain's major orchestras one against another; their standards and creativity varying over the years but all going from strength to strength.

The present secretary-general has recently cited the criteria for delegating Arts Council clients as including "geographical focus in the region, local authority funding, performing base and touring involvement" — nothing about standards and creativity. Anthony Everitt further stated that our criteria were chosen "to rest on objective situations rather than subjective value judgments because we would never stop arguing about them".

The setting of standards and assessment of creativity never hindered the Arts Council in the 40 years from 1946 during which the arts in this country flourished as rarely before. The waste of money on this proposed bureaucracy, cited by the four chairmen, will be compounded if the regional arts boards are not able to appoint music advisory panels of the calibre required to assess the work of the regional orchestras.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY FIELD,  
152 Cromwell Tower,  
Barbican, EC2.  
November 26.

From Mr Peter Coppington

Sir, As a member of the Hallé Concerts Society I am very surprised that its chairman believes that the Hallé Orchestra's standing is in some way dependent on how it is funded as a "national" institution. Surely its reputation depends on its artistic standing (now recovered from a bad period).

Its financial support should depend ultimately on pleasing its concertgoers, most of whom live near by. Unfortunately in Manchester citizens know only too well that "national" institutions mean London-dominated institutions.

The Hallé gets no grants from local authorities outside the area of the proposed regional arts board. It receives £295,000 from local authorities within the area (8 per cent of its income). It did play, last season, more concerts outside Manchester than in Manchester, but 75 per cent of the planned 1990-1 concerts outside Manchester take place within 50 miles of the city.

Sponsorship (which makes up currently about 10 per cent of its income) is also from regionally-based companies, and the orchestra attracted £65,000 from local people last year in the form of subscriptions to the society (not season tickets for the concerts).

It is by any measure a successful regionally-rooted institution deserving of a national and international reputation. Given this I cannot see in principle why its Arts Council funding should not be managed regionally to strengthen the arts in the area, rather than by a group of essentially London-based administrators.

Yours sincerely,  
PETER COPPING,  
70 Cromwell Avenue,  
Manchester 16.  
November 25.

## Cost of Attila

From Mr Kenneth Warren, MP for Hastings and Rye (Conservative)

Sir, Simon Tait's revelation (Saturday Review, November 24) that £43,000 was lost on each performance of *Attila the Hun* makes me wonder if anybody is actually in charge at Covent Garden. This is equivalent to £20 per seat per performance.

Would any of the best and brightest of British businesses, whose names warmly support opera, accept proposals on their home grounds for a product costing 137 per cent of income? Or was a marketing budget not required from the 428 people involved in the production?

As one who has sought financial support for other lesser stage ventures of recognised quality for which ordinary people could afford tickets, it is galling to discover that the expectation at Covent Garden is they will receive yet more money on top of the £15 million grant for this year. No wonder everybody in the picture of the *Attila* team smiled so broadly at the camera.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH WARREN,  
House of Commons.  
November 26.

## Playing our tune

From Mrs Greta Jacobs

Sir, Following Henry Magill's letter on "Greensleeves" (November 27), I recently telephoned a well-known City merchant bank who played "The Thieving Magpie".

Yours faithfully,  
GRETA JACOBS,  
16 Dacey Avenue, NW2.  
November 27.











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# Signing off from the news at 63

Forget the icons on the drawing-room wall, the Afghan rug on the sofa and the scarlet roses in the garden. They are for public consumption, and show the urbane side of the ITN newscaster Sandy Gall. Two more personal images can be found in his comfortable converted east-house in Kent. They point to old-fashioned qualities of boyish humour and derring-do which are now only hinted at when he summons a twinkle to his eyes and signs off from *News at Ten*. Typically for this diffident man, they are shut away in his downstairs lavatory. One, a black and white photograph, shows a younger Sandy Gall in the ITN studio. He beams with obvious pleasure; on the desk in front of him stands an outsize bottle of whisky, which dwarfs the camera and everything else in sight. Beside this on the wall is a form ordering the expulsion of Henderson Alexander Gall, then a Reuters correspondent, from Idi Amin's Uganda in 1971.

At the end of next month Mr Gall, aged 63, steps down from the job he has done since 1970 — presenting *News at Ten* — and returns to the road as a roving correspondent. But the company is getting its money's worth. When he mentions that his last newscast will be on New Year's Eve, his artist daughter, Michaela, comments from an adjoining room, "What a cheek!"

It is wrong to infer that the lanky Mr Gall resents ITN's decision to pull him out of the newscaster's spotlight. His "lived-in face" — to quote an ITN colleague — will be replaced by the younger Alastair Stewart, while Mr Gall concentrates on "special assignments" for two years, until he officially retires.

Mr Gall, the Malaysian-born son

Who cares how old TV newscasters are?

Andrew Lycett reports as Sandy Gall leaves *News at Ten*

of a Scottish rubber planter, is too much of a gentleman to admit that this hurts. He has been discussing his departure from *News at Ten* with his employers for nearly a year. He feels "a natural term has come to an end: it's like leaving university and starting a new job."

He does not particularly like the competitiveness of the television ratings war, anyway. Unlike his friend and colleague, Sir Alastair Burnet, he has never indulged in media politics. Asked about recent problems at ITN, he says only: "It has been a difficult period, but it doesn't really reflect on working on *News at Ten*. I've never been conscious of any great crisis."

He seems genuinely delighted to be returning to his first love — reporting. In recent years he has taken extended periods away from the Autocue, including five trips to the Middle East, including the Mujahedin in Afghanistan. It is all part of a carefully managed process — acknowledged by ITN — of gradually removing a well-known figure from the public eye.

Mr Gall already has his life post-*News at Ten* mapped out. He is on contract to ITN, which has first call on his services. His brief is to do special reports on stories behind the news. "So far we've only talked about going to the Gulf," he says. He shows some enthusiasm for investigating the effects of the Gulf conflict on

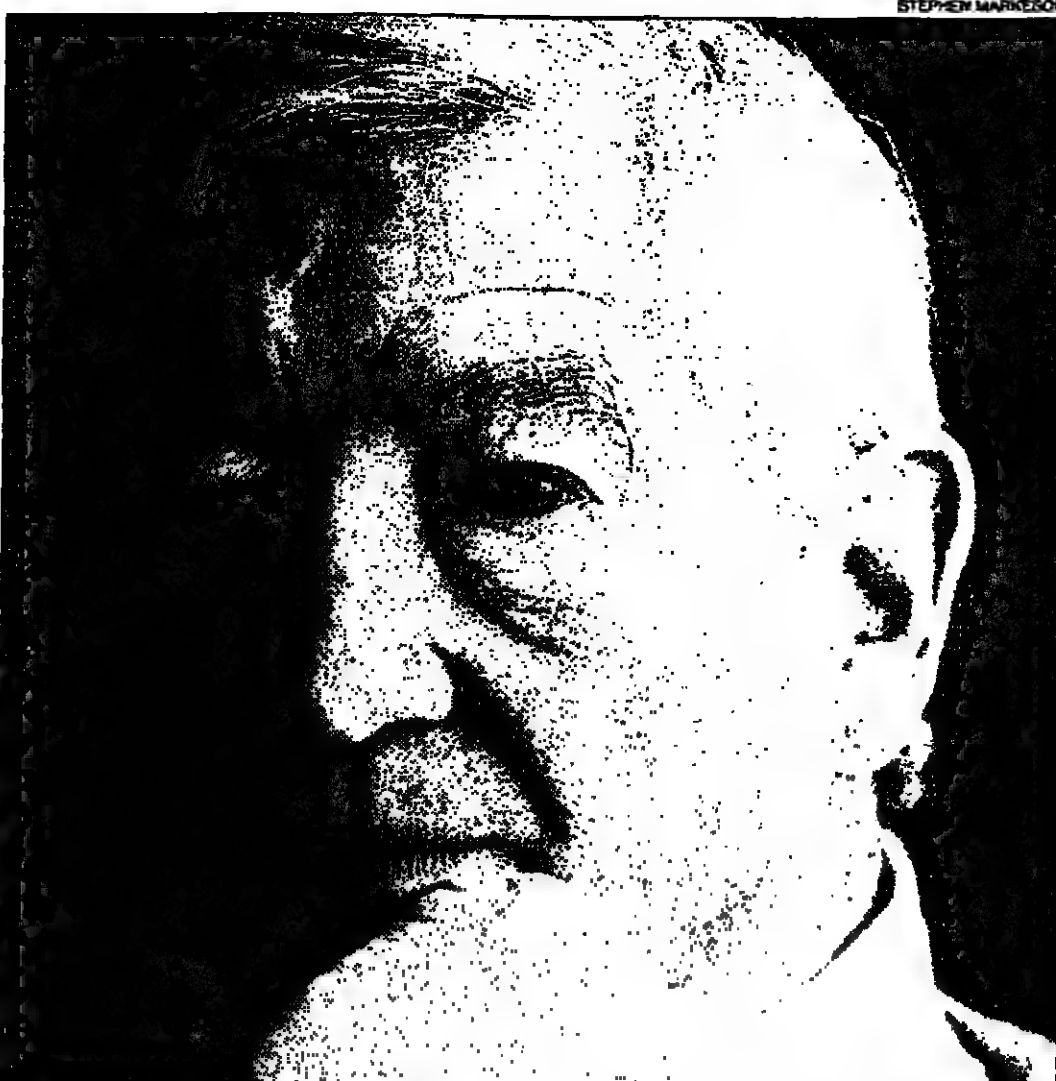
Saudi Arabia's internal development.

He also has some personal television projects in mind. He describes one, cagily, as "a foreign murder mystery which has never been properly explained", and he wants to do a six-part historical series — he even has his own company, Doubtless Films (named after his east-house), to make it. Then there is his literary output. He has just finished his seventh book — on the Kenyan naturalist George Adamson — called *Lord of the Lions*. This follows his autobiography, *Don't Worry About the Money Now* (a telling title), two well-received books on Afghanistan, and three thrillers drawing on his experiences in trouble-spots around the world.

So what of stories which circulated earlier this year, suggesting that Mr Gall and Sir Alastair, also aged 63, were about to be dumped because viewers (and, therefore, advertisers) considered them too old? Some people at ITN put these reports down to gamesmanship by its owners, the independent television companies. Sir Alastair, who was then on the ITN board, was the architect of the plan — since adopted in the Broadcasting Bill — to sell 51 per cent of ITN to outside investors, and the ITV companies objected to sharing a potentially golden goose.

In fact, market research tends to suggest that, rather than craving younger newscasters, Britons are strangely indifferent about who reads the headlines. ITN says its evidence backs the old theory that viewers prefer an avuncular figure "with some credentials" in front of the Autocue: like Mr Gall, in fact.

Adopting the same non-ageist



On the road again: "a natural term has come to an end" is how Sandy Gall describes his departure

stance, the BBC says it does not go for youth or looks in its presenters. "We want people who can form part of a programme team," a spokesman says. However much news organisations reiterate this line, their day-to-day practice suggests otherwise. In the past the BBC has paid huge sums to entice younger frontmen, such as Martyn Lewis and Peter Sissons, to its network. It recently lost the *Newsnight* anchorman, Donald McCormick, aged 51, to London Weekend Television. His departure was widely reported as a

reaction against the emphasis the corporation now places on thirty-something presenters such as Jeremy Paxman.

In the United States the success of the Cable News Network is often attributed to a new breed of clean-cut young anchorpersons. However, CBS says the age of its presenters is not an important criterion. Its main night-time news is fronted by 59-year-old Dan Rather, while Mike Wallace remains at the helm of its flagship *Sixty Minutes* programme at the ripe old age of 72.

Vic Davies, the research director of a media buying agency, the Media Business, says there is no evidence that advertisers want younger presenters at ITN. Audiences for *News at Ten* may regularly be smaller than for the BBC's *Nine O'Clock News* (6.9 million in the last quarter to September, compared with 7.4 million), but Mr Davies attributes this to the programming around ITN. "News at Ten is the bit in the middle of a sandwich," he says. "If the bread's stale, it doesn't matter what's in the sandwich."

## MEDIA WATCH

### An eye on prejudice

THE *Jewish Chronicle* has lost its zealous monitor of anti-Israel and anti-Semitic articles in the British press. Philip Kleinman, who wrote the newspaper's media column, resigned last week following a decision by the new editor, Ned Temko, to widen the scope of the weekly column and lessen its frequency to make way for coverage of other media topics. Mr Kleinman says Mr Temko's decision "looks as though, at a time when the propaganda war against the Jewish state has never been fiercer, the *Jewish Chronicle* is backing away from the battlefield." Mr Temko denies the charge: "We continue to feel that where there is anti-Semitism or unfriendliness to Israel we have a duty to point it out and speak out against it. If you do only that, you do a disservice to your readers by wrongly giving them the impression that the only thing British newspapers ever do is attack Jews and Israel."

### Reach for the sky

VIDEOTRON, Britain's fourth largest investor in cable television, plans to apply to the Independent Television Commission to provide alternative programming on the BSB Marco Polo satellite, which must be vacated by the merged British Sky Broadcasting at a yet undisclosed time. The Montreal-based cable operator says it has all the programmes it needs to "move in" now. But Videotron may run up against the same non-EC ownership regulatory hurdles that prevented a merged Sky/BSB from operating on the domestic satellite.

### To Russia with love

LOVELY Soviet singles will have the chance to meet their perfect match in a Russian version of Sky Television's "relationship game show", *Love At First Sight*. Moscow's Channel One is sending a Soviet production team, six Russian contestants and a host this Friday to the Nottingham studios of Action Time, which makes the Sky programme, to record a ten-show Soviet edition. Several British contestants will also take part. Couples who choose each other on *Love At First Sight* win a night out together. They return to the next show, hoping to have learnt enough of their date's secrets to win a romantic "LoveTrip" for two. Next May, the British production team will go to Moscow to oversee a series of 30 shows to be broadcast throughout the Soviet Union to 180 million people on Saturday nights.

M.W.

MELINDA WITTSTOCK

Researchers, academics, librarians, journalists, advertising executives and the general public will soon be able to read back copies of *The Times* and the *Sunday Times* on their personal computers.

A year's worth of newspaper text, plus indexes and software allowing users to find specific articles, can be stored on a single compact disc, played on a CD player linked to a personal computer. Information can be located using one or more subject words. Photographs and graphics can also be provided.

The first *Times* and *Sunday Times* compact disc, known as THOR and covering all 1990 editions of both news-

## Your papers delivered — on CD

papers, will be available in early January. Every three months after that, subscribers will automatically receive quarterly update discs containing all issues of both *Times* titles. Material for the years 1985 to 1989 will also become available in 1991.

A similar but separate system, put together for the *Independent* and *Independent on Sunday* by Bowker-Saur, which specialises in library databases, will also be available in January. The *Independent* archive will go back to November 1988. Although both newspaper groups claim

Back copies of *The Times* will soon be available via a personal computer

to have been the first to launch the CD-ROM technology, the *Northern Echo* will beat them by a month, launching a similar system on December 13. The *Guardian* is also thought to be well advanced with plans to publish on compact disc in

association with Chadwyck-Healey, the Cambridge database company.

Peter Sands, the editor of the *Northern Echo*, says his newspaper's CD-ROM system will be "invaluable for people who want to carry out research into the Northeast and north Yorkshire, such as a student studying the demise of shipbuilding, or a businessman seeking information on commercial property."

Sir Edward Pickering, the executive vice-chairman of Times Newspapers, says: "Storing newspapers used to mean

massive bound volumes occupying vast office space. Now I can summon up any item from a full year of events with one CD. It's sheer magic."

Those subscribing to *The Times* and *Sunday Times* on CD will be charged £975 for the 1990 disc plus five further quarterly discs up to March 1992. The Toshiba XM-2200 CD-ROM drive, software and interface card, which normally retails for more than £700, will be available exclusively to THOR subscribers at £395.

The *Independent* is charging £598 for 1989 and 1990 discs, plus a further £499 for 1991 quarterly updates. The disk drive will cost between £400 and £500.



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If you are interested in this post and feel you are qualified for it, please send a hand written letter and your C.V. to the Director, Animal Health Trust, PO BOX 5, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7DW, marking your letter Private and Confidential.

The closing date for applications is Friday 21st December 1990.



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Further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT (tel 0532 333069 — direct line), quoting reference no 31/91.

Informal enquiries about the post may be made to Dr J A Chanters, Chairman of the School of Business and Economic Studies Tel 0532 334500.

Applications (two copies, stating age, giving details of qualifications and experience, naming three referees and providing a statement on how, if successful, the applicant would envisage fulfilling the requirements of the post) should reach the Registrar not later than 11 January 1991. Applications from overseas may apply in the first instance by telex (85673 UNLEDS G) or facsimile (0532 334017 or 334123), naming three referees, preferably at least one in the United Kingdom.

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(Contract Post — covering Maternity Leave)

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Please send CVs to the Personnel Department, The Association for Consumer Research, 2 Marylebone Road, London NW1 4DX by the 7th December, 1990. If you would like any further information please call Emma McCarthy on 071-486 5544.

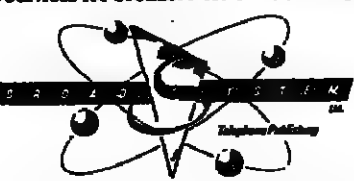


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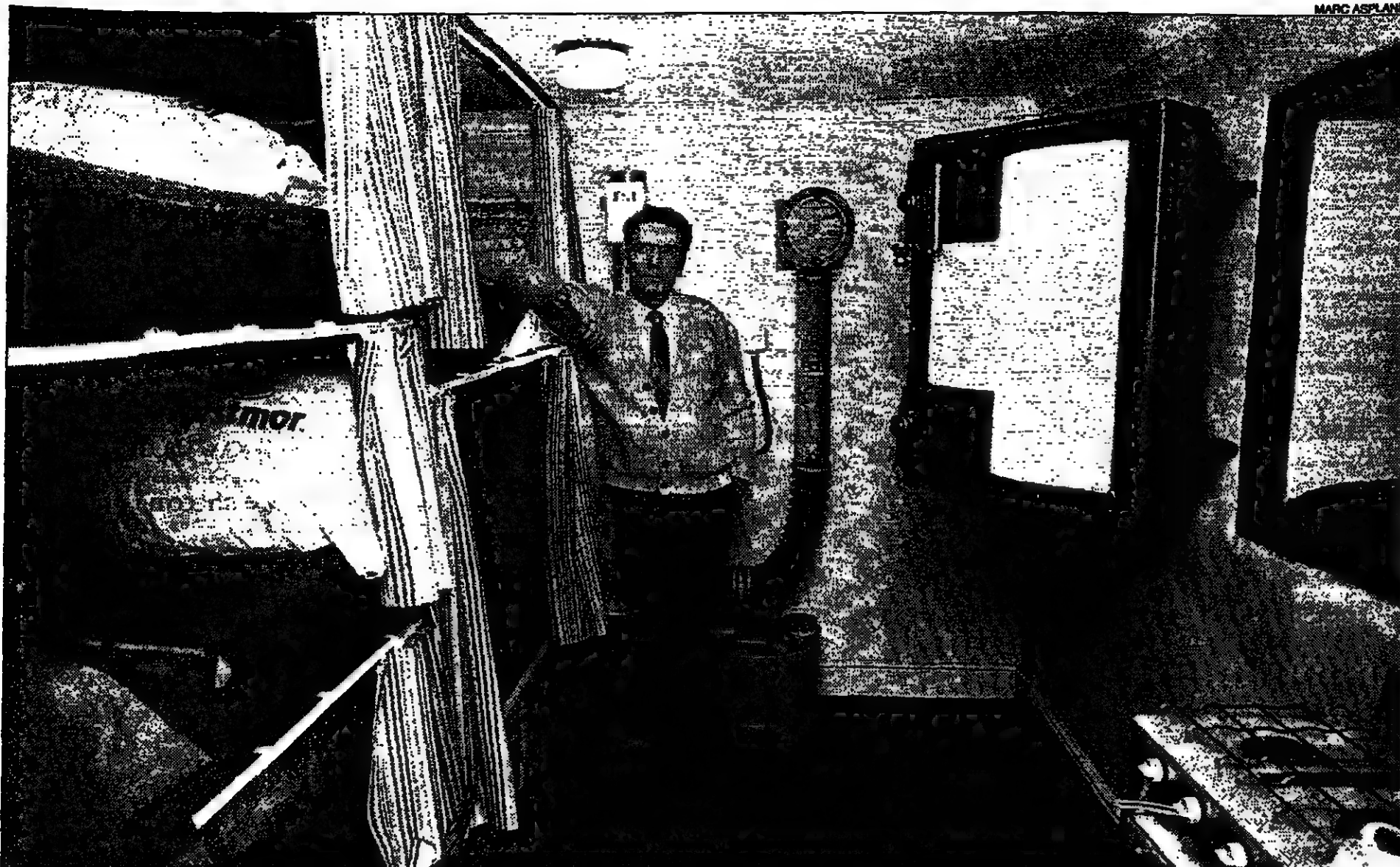
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Anticipating the worst: Colin Croft, of the Federation of Nuclear Shelter Consultants and Contractors, in the bunker, complete with well, he built to protect his family

## Suburbia digs in against Saddam

While the official ending of the cold war may have led to a Home Office freeze on the building of government-funded nuclear bunkers, fresh stirrings of self-preservation are being reported in the gardens of suburbia.

The tension in the Gulf since the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait is cited as the main reason for renewed interest in domestic fall-out shelters, just as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan a decade ago was responsible for their first surge of popularity in the early and mid-1980s.

The Federation of Nuclear Shelter Consultants and Contractors, which lays down guidelines for the construction of shelters, claims that the number of enquiries from members of the public has risen steadily during the past three months, and is continuing to do so. Colin Croft, its chairman, estimates the number of private bunkers in Britain at about 3,000, and likely to increase.

Most of those built at the start of the decade are thought to survive intact, even though the apparent lack of imminent need has modified the functions of some. In the quiet Surrey town of Chertsey, Jack Barrett, a retired Heathrow baggage porter who built his bunker in 1984 with 32 yards of concrete and a degree of native ingenuity, says: "Of course it's still here. I can't get rid of it, can I? It does make a pretty good wine cellar, and at present I use it for storage. Some of my friends thought I was completely round the twist, although after I had built it some of them wondered if they could reserve a place in the event of a nuclear strike."

Mr Barrett is one of several

The cold war's official end has not ended nuclear fears, and events in the Gulf have led to an increase in DIY shelters. Alan Franks reports

hundred householders who resorted to do-it-yourself techniques, encouraged by the fact that, provided the shelter protruded no more than 3ft above the ground, they could go ahead without having to satisfy the local authority's building regulations. His shelter, hidden among the apple trees and rockery at the back of his semi-detached house, boasts 18in thick walls of steel-reinforced concrete, a room 13ft by 8ft, and a compartment for a chemical lavatory. The total cost was about £2,000. "The only thing I didn't build myself was the steel door on runners," he says.

If the federation is correct in predicting a growing demand for private shelters, one of the reasons, oddly enough, could be the moratorium in the municipal sector. This is described by the Home Office as a holding measure while it reviews the future of its civil defence commitments. Plans for more than a dozen emergency centres, the official term to denote bunkers, are affected by the freeze. In the view of David Moses, the president of the County Emergency Planning Officers' Society (Cepos), the big question will be whether in future these centres have to compete for funding with other calls on the local authority budget, rather than receive direct financial support from the government, as has been the case until now.

The cost of building a shelter in the garden can vary enormously. In the words of Mr Croft, there is "all the difference between a Mini and a

Rolls". The majority of those supplied by the federation's member companies are built to Swiss or Swedish designs, either from reinforced concrete or glass fibre and steel shells in concrete cladding.

In Switzerland, shelters come as a standard feature of new homes and the Swiss see no reason to overturn the 1963 civil defence law which made the requirement. They regard Chernobyl as an indication of the sort of environmental catastrophe, nuclear or chemical, that could oblige a population to go temporarily underground. Swiss households are reminded regularly to maintain basic reserves: sugar, rice, noodles, lentils, semolina, cooking oil and bottled water.

The Swiss shelter programme, with an annual cost of about £250 million, aims at subterranean safety ready for everyone well before the end of the decade. Because pre-1963 buildings do not have shelters, towns and villages have public shelters for which allocation of places has been computerised. By far the largest city shelter is in Lucerne. The Sonnenberg road tunnel there can be converted into a seven-storey shelter holding 20,000 people and has its own hospital and diesel generators.

So far, Cepos says, it has no evidence to support the federation's predictions that the British public is becoming increasingly interested in shelters. The society reports "only a handful of calls" in the course of a year, perhaps as little as two or three, compared with several each

day in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Meanwhile, the House Builders' Federation says that the inclusion of nuclear shelters in private home design remains, as it has always been, a scarcely perceptible trend. Likewise, the Building Societies Association reports an "insignificant" number of mortgage applications for bunker construction.

The British appetite has proved unpredictable over the past ten years, with Chernobyl and the Libyan crisis bringing negligible numbers of fresh orders to the manufacturers. One frequently advanced explanation is that whereas the Home Office booklet "Protect and Survive" had quickened a self-defensive mood in the minds of individuals after Afghanistan, this was effectively countered within three or four years by a sense of the futility of any civil defence in the face of nuclear aggression. None the less, the building societies concede that those shelters installed at the height of the fashion have at least held their value.

With the period of growth came the predictable advent of the cowboys. In Southampton one householder paid £2,000 for a shelter beneath his garden constructed only of railway sleepers. Elsewhere, a customer found himself paying for an unstacked fibreglass shell which would have been shattered by the vibrations of a falling tree, never mind a nuclear holocaust; others parted with deposits of several hundred pounds, and never saw the

"contractors" again. Probably the most grandiose scheme of the decade belonged to a civil engineering contractor who spent £150,000 on a 75-person shelter in the grounds of his Sussex home, allocated 25 places free of charge, and left the remaining 50 to be filled at £6,000 a head.

The public sector, too, has seen its fair share of mishaps. In 1985 it came to light that one local authority in Somerset had a shelter with an outside water tank and lavatory, despite the regulation dictating that members should stay inside the compound for at least two weeks after an attack. The bill for improvements came to £20,000.

"If you build a shelter into the design of a new house, and have it done properly," Mr Croft says, "you can probably do it for not much more than £3,000." His federation is about to release a video containing advice and practical tips for the aspiring DIY bunker builder. "If you are constructing one separately, then it might be anything from £2,500 to more than £10,000. There is really no upper limit." At least he cannot be accused of failing to put his money where his mouth is. His own home in Hatfield, Hertfordshire, boasts a 12ft deep shelter topped with 3ft of concrete. "I built it above a well, so that we could draw the water up from underneath. With a proper living area, decontamination and ventilation, and the proper stocks of food, you could survive forever. Well, a very long time. Recently I heard about one man who went to view a house and then hardly looked around it at all. His only interest was in the bunker at the end of the garden. He said he had just been reading Nostradamus."

## Lollipop lady who delivers

A dramatic change in the training of midwives means they no longer have to come from the ranks of nursing

THE NHS cord that traditionally bound the skills of midwifery to nursing has been cut this year in a dramatic reshaping of the way midwives may be trained.

Tomorrow's babies are just as likely to be helped into this world by a former A-level student or lollipop lady as they are by registered nurses who have chosen the following midwifery option.

This academic term, the first seven courses for pre-registration midwifery training began with schools of 12 to 18 students in Birmingham, north London, Stockport, Suffolk, Northampton, Winchester and Bristol. The required standard of education for the courses is a minimum of five O-levels, including English and a science, with evidence of either recent study such as A-level or work during the past three years.

Students will be entitled to an 80 per cent post reduction and receive a minimum annual self-keep bursary of £4,000 (out of which they must buy their books), and at the end of their three-year course hope to emerge fully fledged midwives with a higher education diploma. Some will be able to take a four-year degree option.

The Royal College of Midwives says that the response to the course has been excellent. The college, which is keen to make midwifery a more attractive career, recently identified poor childcare facilities as one of the reasons why young midwives are leaving the service. This looks less likely to be a problem with the new-style midwifery trainees: about two out of three students in many centres are already mothers.

"We are losing about a quarter of our numbers," says Anne Thompson, senior lecturer in midwifery studies at the Royal College of Midwives. "That should be dramatically improved if we fish in the pool of mature women." Sister Thompson believes there need be no doubt that the specially trained midwife can do her job as well as a nurse who has had midwifery training. "We are not a branch of nursing," she insists. "As a midwife I don't need to know how to change the dressing on an ulcer."

The new numbers now being filtered through, says Chris Midgeley, the course director at Birmingham and Solihull College of Midwifery,

will enrich the existing service. "More time will be able to be spent by midwives with mothers right through their pregnancies."

"A lot of doctors may see the mother for three and a half minutes only. A midwife can talk to her for between 30 and 45 minutes — and for longer if she has any problems." Joy Prior, a 42-year-old mother of two and a former office cleaner and lollipop lady, joined a midwifery course in September. "In 1972 I had started my SRN training but couldn't complete more than six months because of a bad motorbike accident." After going to the college open day in the summer, she decided it was exactly what she had been looking for.



Alison Lloyd-Jones and charge

When the course is completed, Mrs Prior says she is considering working with Voluntary Service Overseas. "I wouldn't go on to a degree course. I haven't got time on my side."

AT 18, Alison Lloyd-Jones is the country's youngest course student working in Birmingham. "I had a choice of places lined up to study music in Bath, Lancaster and Kingston," she says. Yet even before her results came through she decided to take up her place at the midwifery course she had already been offered. "At first my parents were a bit shocked but they have been very supportive."

She notices a difference in the life she leads and that of university students: "Our holidays are only seven weeks a year, and our level of commitment is very much greater."

VIVIAN TOMLINSON, Training Inquiries to the English National Board for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting, PO Box 346, Bristol, BS99 7FB

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## & BRIEFLY

### Ideas in motion

JUST in time for a certain Dulwich pensioner with new-found leisure hours comes *Out and About*, said to be "the first comprehensive travel and transport guide for older people". The book will be launched tomorrow at the World Travel Market at London's Olympia exhibition centre. Produced by Age Concern in conjunction with the National Express and Calde-

nian Express bus companies, the book includes detailed information on such topics as negotiating the automatic barriers on the London Underground, arranging for a rail journey in a wheelchair, and planning a cycling holiday abroad. The book costs £6.95 from Age Concern (Astral House, 1268 London Road, London SW16 4EJ) or branches of W.H. Smith.

### Green crackers

THE green-thumbed will appreciate Tom Smith's Garden Crackers, which are available from most garden centres. Reasonably priced, at £5.25 for eight, each cracker contains a different packet of seeds in addition to the customary balloon, joke and hat.

### Puzzling it out

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BRIEFING

Sir Harry's triple echo

THE premiere of Sir Harrison Birtwistle's new opera, *Gawain*, at Covent Garden next May — eagerly awaited after *The Mask of Orpheus* sent such admired waves of electronic sound round the London Coliseum in 1986 — is only the first of three works the Royal Opera has commissioned from the taciturn composer. A second, a short-length chamber opera, will probably again have words by David Harsent, with whom Birtwistle's collaboration on *Gawain* has apparently been happy. After that, probably near the end of the century, will come another full-scale piece.

Ad nausea

THE symbiotic relationship between television advertisements and their pop music soundtracks has been amply demonstrated this year. "The Joker" by Steve Miller reached No 1 in September following its use in a jeans commercial, and "It Takes Two" by Rod Stewart and Tina Turner, the recording of which was specially commissioned for a Pepsi advert, is at No 5 this week. Next in line is a chewing gum commercial to be launched in the New Year featuring Free's perennial anthem, "All Right Now". The single will be optimistically re-released to coincide with the start of the campaign in January.

Last chance

COMEDIENNE Tina Vidalé, who calls herself "Houston's Chocolate Kiss", heads an exciting line-up for the final week of *Stand Up America*, the first festival of its kind to take place in a West End theatre. Vidalé, who is fairly large and formidably funny, has been hailed in the United States as the black Roseanne Barr. She is joined by another Houston-bred stand-up, Bill Hicks, whose harsh and sarcastic style was fashioned with the group "Outlaws of Comedy", and by the infinitely more disident Fred Stoller, who creates a weird and entirely absorbing comic world. See them until Saturday at the Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (071-734 1166).

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Modest maestro puts music first

THE story of Mariss Jansons is simple. He is the conductor that got away. If fine musician-ship, a modest manner, a cultured mind and enormous respect from colleagues were all it took to reach the pinnacles of the musical profession, the 47-year-old Latvian would have been there a decade ago.

But does he have that ruthless streak? Does he rant and make orchestras tremble? Does he issue impossible, egotistical demands (called "star quality") that send record-company executives hopping like demented frogs? Does he connive in the game of musical politics when the major conducting jobs are being decided? Certainly not. This is a musician who wants to take a six-month sabbatical in 1992 to "listen to other people's concerts and rehearsals". Press him for details and he will shyly admit that "my dream is to go to some Carlos Kleiber rehearsals". No shame in that: what scientist, in the 1940s, would have turned down a guided tour of Oppenheimer's laboratory? Except that Jansons is a conductor who came to the Barbican two years ago with the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, and produced some of the subtlest performances of Romantic music that London has heard in seasons.

He is an orchestral trainer who went to the second-division Oslo Philharmonic 11 years ago, and has since coached the Norwegians to standards that are the envy of more famous musical capitals. And not least, he was the almost unknown Soviet who gave the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra a period of true glory in the early 1980s: an impassioned cycle of Tchaikovsky symphonies, televised nightly, that suddenly alerted the musical public to an important new talent lurking, unexpectedly, in a Cardiff studio. Subsequently, however, the big plums on the musical tree have eluded his grasp, perhaps because

Latvian conductor Mariss Jansons, who is coming to London for two concerts, interviewed by Richard Morrison

he was more intent on nurturing the roots. The last 18 months have seen a flurry of major conducting appointments: in Los Angeles, London, New York, Berlin, Philadelphia, Chicago and Paris. If Jansons was the brooding type, he might ruminant on the fact that his abilities qualify him to fulfil such positions with distinction. But somehow he was never in the right place at the right time.

The vital job of music director of the London Philharmonic, the South Bank's resident orchestra, was a typical instance. "Of course we wanted to consider Mariss," said one London Philharmonic insider. "The orchestra really admires him. But he has only conducted us once or twice. We could not be sure."

The pity is that Jansons is exactly the kind of resident music director, painstaking but inspirational, that any city should grab. "I believe a chief conductor should be the father of the orchestral family, and also a prime mover of a city's musical life." These are words that nearly every aspiring conductor utters, but in Oslo over the last 11 years, Jansons has matched them with deeds. He has premiered many new Norwegian works (though when questioned about their quality, he replies with a light laugh). He has launched a piano competition in the city, and now has plans for a music school, though this is foundering on Scandinavian egalitarianism. "It is strange that I, coming from a communist

background, should want to develop the finest talent, while they — from the free enterprise world — should insist that all children receive the same education."

That is, of course, not strange at all. Jansons is a prize graduate of the most intensive music-education system in the world: the Soviet Union's. He was born in Riga, the son of a distinguished conductor, Arvid Jansons. His career path was probably mapped out when he was in the cradle, if not before: ten years in the local music school, then on to the Leningrad Conservatory. Soon afterwards he was given dates with the great orchestra his father once conducted, the Leningrad Philharmonic. He is now that orchestra's associate conductor.

He remains a modified enthusiast for this rigorous system. "The highly professional training given to very young children is one of our best achievements: it must continue. These children at 16 are capable of anything. Of course, I am not saying they are artists: that comes later."

"Yet now I can look back and see that this discipline is a little repressive of individuality: a totalitarian, dictatorial sense in itself. In the West, by contrast, I think the artistic training is too easy-going. There is the feeling of 'you are at school, children, so what do you want to do today?' The ideal is the middle way: too much freedom for a gifted child and you produce a dilettante; too little, and the child develops personality complexes."

A conductor more free of personality complexes than Jansons would be hard to find, yet his music-making smacks of a detailed perfectionism. Whether that is inherent in his character, instilled by his education or induced by self-comparison with his father's achievement (he admits he can still "play back" mentally



Angles of approach: the painstaking but inspirational perfectionist, Mariss Jansons, at work

Arvid's interpretations) is difficult to say. He treats each phrase of a symphony with an expressive fluidity that reminds one of a jeweller separately polishing each individual jewel in a fabulous tiara. Some find the process mannered; but most sense that this detailed concern with surface is underpinned by a considerable emotional drive.

A Western observer can only speculate why, when the Leningrad Philharmonic chose its new principal conductor, it preferred the fleshly charismatic Yuri Temirkanov to Jansons. There

was certainly bemusement in the music business. Jansons, of course, is the model of diplomacy. But his Latvian background might easily have counted against him in Soviet musical circles.

He is not an ardent separatist, though he believes that the West was hypocritical to encourage the Baltic states' struggle for freedom until the very moment when they could be independent, and then back off ("where is the principle?"). He does, however, insist on Latvian being spoken at home, even though his wife is Russian and his daughter has lived in

Leningrad all her life. Jansons himself speaks Latvian, Russian, German and English with ease.

He is not, however, a subscriber to the nationalist view of orchestral sound, and attributes the characteristic sound of Russian orchestras more to poor-quality wind instruments than to any inherited style. "Look at my Norwegians: they play with the fire of Sicilians. Every nation has temperament; just wake them up!"

Mariss Jansons conducts the London Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican (071-638 8891) on Sunday and Thursday next week.

DANCE

Deconstruction of the classics by the Royal maverick

Choreographer Ashley Page, whose latest work is premiered tomorrow, talks to Debra Craine

Watching an Ashley Page ballet is like assembling a jigsaw puzzle. The pieces are somehow familiar but the way they fit together is a constant surprise. In his case, the pieces are the standard steps of the classical vocabulary yet as assembled by the Royal Ballet's maverick choreographer, any resemblance to Petipa is strictly incidental. His fourth work for Covent Garden, *Bloodlines*, to be premiered tomorrow night, promises another kind of puzzle.

This desire to re-arrange the rules, to create his own logic, can throw his audience — as well as his dancers — off balance, while his extremes of taste and his perceived anarchy have led to the frequent tag of "the bad boy of ballet". But to classify him as such is to do him a disservice (and deny a highly individual talent at work) for the 34-year-old dance-maker is, at heart, a classicist, albeit an eccentric one.

He is also one of the few

classical dancers with his eye on what is going on outside the mainstream. Regularly in the audience watching the work of new-wave choreographers, Page has also made several contemporary works for Rambert, and has taken chances, as with his experimental works for Dance Umbrella.

"I know that everybody thinks I'm an anarchist, but it's more a case of literally wanting to break down the barrier that seems to be there," he says. "I'm interested in expanding not only what I think is possible choreographically but also the watcher's consciousness of how you can watch dance and how you can look at something that seems to be familiar, but then make it interesting and perhaps make it look unfamiliar."

"Some people do find it a problem — what they would describe as going against a move-

ment flow. Actually I consider it to be just redirecting it into another, just as logical, movement flow."

His own twist on the accepted logic is characterised by fragments of recognisable movements joined in unpredictable juxtapositions, sometimes delivered at exhilarating speed and often with wit and irony. "What I hope is that one of the results of all this is that by inviting people to look at classicism in a slightly different way, it re-awakens their interest in the language so that suddenly some very simple classroom step can be made into something quite fascinating in a different context."

"I don't consider that I abuse classical ballet. I don't make fun of it to send it up. I think there is room for wit and there's a danger of getting too serious about something and taking yourself too seriously."

He came from a serious ballet

background, having started lessons at the age of four before ending up at the Royal Ballet School and, in 1976, entering the Covent Garden company.

Page might have continued along more traditional lines had he not seen a *South Bank Show* documentary about the work of Richard Alston. "I sat completely transfixed all the way through this. The most important thing about it for me was that it seemed to be much more to do with re-approaching classicism than anything we'd been doing in the Royal Ballet repertoire at the time. It had a very fresh kind of classical look to it and it said to me classicism is alive and well and a lot can be done with it."

His first work for the Royal Ballet, appropriately titled *A Broken Set of Rules*, established his credentials as a new voice. Pursuit

was a bold look at structure, while last year's *Piano* (set to Beethoven's First Piano Concerto) was more like a conventional ballet. For his latest one-act piece, Page is experimenting, trying to be "dramatic without being narrative. It's the work I've been least confident about... I'm trying to do something which I'm not sure is possible. I'm trying to make a dramatic work that doesn't really have a story, but that has a line going through it, a sequence of events, and has characters that represent types of people rather than actual people."

*Bloodlines* focuses on a central figure guided by an enigmatic presence "who seems to be guiding him through these encounters, but the suggestion is that he might be a fragment of the central boy's imagination, that he might not really be there at all, or that he represents his fate." The ballet

also looks at the role of families in modern society. "There's the question of different ideas people have about what the family is. It seems that these people (in *Bloodlines*) are trying to hang on to an old order that is no longer applicable."

Page has worked in close collaboration with the designer, Debra Craine, and the composer Bruce Gilbert (of the rock group Wire), who has written an electronic score for tape. "I have tried to create something with a dramatic edge. Certainly the design has achieved amazing drama without being at all representative, although it has a strong sense of place. And the music is incredibly dramatic but totally abstract. I think that it is certainly going to be a very strong, visually striking, musically very striking work, but I can just hear people saying: 'But what's going on?'"

*Bloodlines* opens tomorrow at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2 (071-240 1066).



Page: an eccentric classicist

PHOTOGRAPHY

Hot-shot Scots

Today's Scottish photographers are, according to Andrew Gibbon Williams, worthy heirs to a proud tradition

Three years ago an exhibition called *The Vigorous Imagination* at the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art set the official seal of approval on the success of Scottish artists in the Eighties. Brutal, low-life and macabre subjects characterised much of the figurative painting and, since the most demonstrative artists were Glaswegian, visitors could have been forgiven for coming away with the impression that Glasgow was a cross between Al Capone's Chicago and lumberwood's Berlin.

Occasionally tempering what was plainly disingenuous posturing, however, was the more palatable national penchant for debunking the romantic myths of Scottish culture. Most adept and indulgent in this respect was the young photographer, Calum Colvin. He is blessed with enough flamboyant bad taste to imbue his fantasies with chic universal appeal; now based in London, the photographer is a West End gallery hot property.

Colvin resurfaces at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, vaunted as one of the leading lights of New Scottish Photography. The fussily composed stage sets which he photographs in vibrant colour on a large scale, are as cunningly contrived and droll as ever: before lurid loch views, kilted action-man dolls clamber up ladders and plump met with bagpipes. Scotland's favourite P.C. Thomson comic character, Orr Willie, provides ironic captions. Curiously intriguing as this

work is, however, it would appear from the work of the majority of the other 16 photographers included in this sensitively curated show that the vigorous Scottish photographic imagination has been functioning in a more contemporary way. Many continue to adhere to the time-hallowed technical conventions of black and white photography, heightening the impact of an image by sharpness of focus and the judicious manipulation of chiaroscuro.

Owen Logan, for example, takes as his subjects the culturally disenfranchised: a Moroccan in traditional djellaba gazes out from beneath a Mickey Mouse roundabout, Sikh girls wearing tartan dresses sip from beakers, while seated in a front room. The images exude a poignant calm which depends upon the trust established between the photographer and the photographed.

John Taylor takes an equally straightforward approach but his results are gently sardonic rather than sad. Over a four-year period Taylor documented his sister's ordinary north London home. In one picture, Michelangelo's David in miniature (the trashy Florentine tourist trophy par excellence) is seen against fake-pebble wall covering, while in another, a gnarled apple, empty toothpaste tube and buckled shoe can comprise a still life which, in crisp close-up, is as socially revealing as it is visually riveting. The non-signature photographs are no less intense.



Poignant calm: Owen Logan's "Scottish Sikhs"

Pradip Maide's platinum prints are the most beguiling — leaves and mosquitoes are placed with spare, oriental taste on textured, geometric man-made forms. David Williams, best known for his documentation of an Edinburgh girls' school has produced a series of compelling, sombre, quasi-abstract images called "Ecstasies".

In spite of its billing, *New Scottish Photography* takes a refreshingly catholic view of what Scottish photography really is and includes several photographers who, though neither Scottish by birth nor training, have played their part in what amounts to a mini-renaissance. This was actively engendered by a group of talented, motivated individuals, foremost among them the late Murray Johnston, whose concept this present exhibition was.

Thanks to Johnston and his colleagues, Scotland today boasts three degree courses in photography, a number of galleries specialising in exhibiting it and a cultural climate in which photographers see themselves as creative artists

New Scottish Photography is at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh (031-556 8921) until January 16.

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**BBC 1**

- 10.50 **Midweek Sport Special.** Nick Owen presents the best of the action from tonight's matches in the fourth round of the Rumbelows league cup. The draw for the fifth round takes place live in the studio
- 11.50 **In the Heat of the Night: Sister.** Sister. The first of a new series of the drama about the alliance between a black policeman and his white counterpart in the American Deep South. The true relationship between two sisters comes to light when Virgil and Gillespie investigate a murder case. Starring Carroll O'Connor and Howard Rollins
- 12.40am **Film: Night of Terror (1972).** Rent-the-mill television drama about an artist (Donna Mills) who witnesses a murder and is stalked by the killer (Chuck Connors). With Martin Balsam. Directed by Jaume Sol Swarc
- 2.00 **World of Chess.** Raymond Keene, chess correspondent of *The Times*, presents an assessment of the latest news from the world championship and the Chess Olympiad. Followed by News headlines
- 2.15 **Videochess.** A look at the latest in men's fashion
- 2.40 **America's Top Ten**
- 3.10 **Quiz Night.** Pub and club quiz
- 3.40 **Three's Company.** American sitcom
- 4.10 **Just Men.** Profiles of European tennis champion Steve Sackley and windsurfer Penny Way
- 4.40 **Fifty Years On (b/w).** Newsreel clips from November 1940 take us back for a look at life in Britain during the early days of the second world war
- 5.00 **ITV Morning News** with Brenda Rowe. Ends at 6.00

**BBC 2**

or pop stars unable to survive the assault of fame and black artists destroyed by racism. Friends of Basquiat, filmed in black and white as if to distance them from footage of the subject and his work, provide plausible evidence for all three versions. He did find celebrity difficult to handle and was hindered by racism. Friends out of an world dominated by whites. The film is less sure in trying to assess Basquiat's art, content to rely on critics who labelled him an exotic and a primitive and to record his current place in the market, where a single canvas can fetch half a million dollars

**10.15 Lip Synch - Next.** Another film from the *Four-Mations UK* stable

**10.20 Sticky Moments on Tour** with Julian Clary. More opportunities for ordinary people to lose every shred of dignity

**11.00 Sex Talk: Do Women Want Love and Men Want Sex?** Eight guests, aged mainly between 16 and 30, discuss sex with presenter Mark Chasse

**11.55 She-Play: Bathing Elizabeth.** Last in a series of short plays by women writers. Two sisters, Elizabeth Hughes and Kate Garside) have moved from rural Wales to live in a tower block in London and now have to face the fact that one of them is dying. Written by Marty Cruikshank

**12.10em Sid Caesar's Show of Shows (b/w).** Archive comedy from American wisecracker Sid

**12.35 Tempting Fats.** Animation

**12.45 Rock Steady After Midnight Specials.** Fleetwood Mac talk about their music

**1.30 Mole Hill Films.** Two more animations from the *Four-Mations UK* season

**1.45 Impo-Visions 2.** Stuart Gordon on violin with video artist Brian Johnson. Ends at 1.50

## CTIONS

Motorcycling Grand Prix Review 1990 10.00  
Sportsweek 10.30 Lombard Race Rally  
11.30 Racing Today 12.00 Sportsweek  
12.30m Motorcycling Grand Prix Re-  
view 1.30m


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8.00pm The Day Today 8.15 Hgt  
Shower 8.25 The Day Today 9.00 The Day To-  
day 9.15 The Jane Wollstone Show  
10.00 Lft, Right and Centre 10.30  
The Day Today 11.00m Yours World 12.00  
The Day Today 12.15 15pm European Bu-  
sines Today 12.45 VP 1.00p Gerschner a  
World 1.30 You Can Do It 1.45 Preventing  
2.00p Medicine Man: Healing 2.30 The  
Jane Wollstone Show 3.15 Hgt and Jour 3.30  
New Line 4.00 Gerschner a World 4.15 Flt-  
ing 5.15 Preventing 5.30 Talking To . . . 6.00  
World Jour 4.00p Village 6.30 Gerschner  
a World 7.00m The Day Today 7.15m Yai  
Can Do It 8.00p Driving with Mike Smith  
8.30 Gt for Green 9.00 S.S. Lee and Love  
9.15m New Line 10.00 The Hatter 10.30  
the Dragon 11.15 Lft, Right and Centre  
11.30p European Business Today 12.00  
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## Walker produces £27m for bond issue

GEORGE Walker, chairman of the Brent Walker Leisure and Property Group, has produced the £27 million he owes under the company's £103 million rescue convertible bonds issue.

But another £20 million of the issue was not received by the deadline yesterday.

One of the five other places under the issue has therefore failed to come forward with the necessary money. Although advisers to the group said they did not know which it is thought to be Citicorp, a little-known Bahamas investment trust.

Brent Walker now has to find the missing £20 million, or at least a minimum of £16 million, by midnight on Friday or find itself in default of its recently renegotiated financing arrangements with its banks.

## Allied up 10%

Half-time profits at Allied-Lyons rose 10 per cent to £286 million, boosted by first-time contributions from James Burrough, the Beefeater gin group and Dunkin' Donuts, the American fast-food chain. Earnings per share rose 3.6 per cent to 22.8p. The interim dividend rises 11 per cent to 6.27p.

Tempos, page 31

## Property quote

German City Estates, a £65 million Dutch property company managed by the former London & Edinburgh Trust, will be quoted on the Amsterdam stock exchange from Friday as a way for British and other foreign investors to buy into the German property market. The company was started in June via a placing among City and continental institutions.

Comment, page 31

## Northern rise

Pre-tax profits at Northern Foods increased by 18 per cent to £47.4 million in the six months to end-September. The dividend is raised by 14 per cent to 6p.

Tempos, page 31

## Argyll ahead

Argyll, the supermarket group that owns Sainsbury, made pre-tax profits of £143 million in the six months to October 13, an increase of 28 per cent. The dividend is up 16 per cent to 2.85p.

Tempos, page 31

## THE POUND

US dollar

1.9745 (+0.0090)

German mark

2.9213 (-0.0116)

Exchange Index

94.5 (same)

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share

1699.7 (+1.1)

FT-SE 100

2159.5 (+7.6)

New York Dow Jones

2540.10 (+8.93)

Tokyo Nikkei Ave

23623.51 (+139.35)

Closing Prices ... Page 36

## INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 14%

3-month interbank 12 1/2%-13 1/2%

3-month eligible bills 12 1/2%-12 3/4%

US: Prime Rate 10%

Federal Funds 7 1/8%

3-month Treasury 7.01-7.00%

30-year bonds 10 3/4%-10 5/8%

CURRENCIES

London: New York

\$: \$1.9745

DM: DM1.9213

FF: FF1.9213

Yen: Yen1.9213

ECU: ECU1.9213

Gold

London: Gold

AM 384.25 pm 383.80

close 384.75-385.25 (194.75-195.25)

New York: Gold

Comex 384.60-385.10

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Jan) ... \$32.80 bbl (\$32.85)

\* Denotes latest trading price

## TOURIST RATES

Australia \$

2.94

Austria Sch

21.35

Belgium Fr

33.35

Canada \$

2.25

Denmark Dkr

11.74

# ICI chairman pessimistic about recovery

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

GOOD economic growth will not occur in Britain for the next two to three years, Sir Denys Henderson, chairman of ICI, forecast yesterday.

Sir Denys's prediction is considerably gloomier than most of the current economic forecasts. Such a view from one of Britain's most prominent industrial practitioners is likely to carry considerable weight in estimating how long the economic downturn will last, and how deep it will cut.

ICI is seen as one of the bellwether industrial companies, and such a gloomy view of the economy from its chairman may well have a considerable impact on expectations about the recession after a series of pessimistic survey findings and forecasts from such bodies as the CBI.

Speaking in London, at a conference of the Society of Business Economists, Sir Denys said there was "no doubt" that the United Kingdom, in common with America, Australia and Canada, had been in

recession for some time. There was little evidence of any soft landing, falling interest rates or recovery.

He was sceptical, too, about the forecasts for the economy put forward by John Major, the Chancellor and next prime minister, in the government's autumn statement, and was particularly scathing about the government's performance in predicting economic trends. "The Treasury track record in recent forecasts has been distinctly patchy as regards GDP growth and inflation, and it is perhaps not surprising that those of us with responsibility for planning our forward business activities view economic forecasts with not a little scepticism."

His own prediction was that the current downturn would last for 12 to 18 months, with "little likelihood of a pick-up until the second half of 1991 at the earliest." This is a gloomier estimate than this week's forecast by the CBI, for instance, that saw improvements in the economy as likely to be well under way by

the second half of next year. Sir Denys said that a "really solid" economy recovery required business confidence to be restored. For that to happen, the Kuwait affair had to be settled, oil prices needed to fall back to their real level of \$20 a barrel or less, interest rates had to fall internationally and there had to be clear evidence that the "massive" global debt burden was being satisfactorily managed.

While he was generally optimistic about the Nineties, he thought that improvements would come later in the decade rather than earlier. "I judge that good growth will occur later in the Nineties, not in the next two to three years."

He said that this time, unlike in the Eighties, growth had to be based on "solid industrial substance" - not the shadow or "fluff" of the second half of the Eighties, which has so swiftly evaporated in the current harsher economic climate.

While the events of the past week had been "hugely exciting" politically, they did nothing to improve stability.

Sir Denys paid tribute to Margaret Thatcher, and said her "magnificent achievement" had now to be built on constructively if the momentum she created was to be maintained.

For at least two-thirds of his own career, he said, he had had to be apologetic to overseas customers about Britain's industrial shortcomings. But under Mrs Thatcher, it was all very different, with international business customers everywhere welcoming the re-emergence of Britain as a political and economic world power.



Gloomy forecast: Sir Denys Henderson of ICI

Comment, page 31

## Divided Czechs may make a decision on Skoda this week

FROM WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU IN PRAGUE

A DECISION on the future of Skoda, the Czech car manufacturer, is expected this week according to Jan Vrba, the Czech industry minister. There is said to be a split between the Czech state and federal governments over whether the company should be sold to Volkswagen or Renault.

Skoda's management and the Czech state government are still understood to favour Volkswagen, although last week Renault raised its offer to Fr13 billion. The federal government now appears more inclined to accept the French offer.

Meanwhile, Mr Vrba announced Czechoslovakia's first privatisation deal, the sale of Skoda Union, the country's largest glass manufacturer, to Glaverbel of Belgium, Europe's third largest glass maker. An agreement was signed yesterday under which Glaverbel will take an initial 40 per cent stake, which will rise eventually to 65 per cent.

No financial details were given but the deal is believed to be worth about \$200 million, to be reinvested in the company. Glaverbel has undertaken to invest a substantially greater amount over the next three years.

Glaverbel has secured the deal against offers from its two principal European rivals,

## Rosehaugh reveals heavy loss

By MATTHEW BOND

ROSEHAUGH, one of Britain's leading property developers, has revealed pre-tax losses of £165 million for the year to end-June.

News of the massive loss comes just nine months after shareholders stamped up £125 million via a rights issue to ensure the company's survival. The shares dropped 7p to 101p, 99p less than the deeply discounted rights issue price.

Rosehaugh's losses, which compare with a £36 million profit in 1989, follow exceptional items of £137 million. This includes a £99 million writedown in the value of its trading properties.

The company's interest charge rose from £4.2 million to £34.1 million, with £6 million added to the cost of projects under construction. Net borrowing has fallen from £410 million to £350 million.

Rosehaugh is best known as the joint developer of Broadgate, the 4 million sq ft office complex built round London's Liverpool Street station. The sale of phase 4 of Broadgate, currently being marketed by Goldman Sachs with a price tag of about £200 million, is expected this year.

Net assets were marginally lower at £475 million. Net assets per share fell from 477p to 373p.

Into the red, page 31

## Co-op old guard faces change

By ROSS TYMAN  
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

FAR-REACHING changes to the constitution of Co-operative Retail Services are in prospect after the chief registrar of friendly societies said the company "does not appear to measure up to the published criteria of a bona fide Co-op".

At the heart of the registrar's objection is the special relationship between Co-operative Retail Services, whose sales exceed £1.2 billion a year, and its former parent, the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The problem was triggered by a letter from Michael Bridgeman, the registrar, to Brian Hellowell, the chairman of Co-operative Retail Services. It was written after the breakdown of talks aimed at a merger between the two groups this year.

Mr Bridgeman objected to arrangements under which the CWS has half the seats on the CRS board, although its financial stake is only 11 per cent. The CRS's rules, he said, did not "seem

consistent with the CRS being run in the best interests of the generality of the membership of the CRS, that is the retail customer members."

"They seem designed to ensure that it is run in the best interests of the CWS," Mr Hellowell said and his board are drawing up proposals that are expected to cut the CWS representation on the CRS board to two or three seats and cut its voting strength at annual meetings in line with its financial interest.

The review will shift control of CRS into the hands of its customer members, who are the principal owners.

The registrar had apparently expected the merger of CRS with CWS to provide a chance to reform its constitution, and decided to press for changes when it collapsed. Now he has demanded that new rules be drawn up by the end of the year, in time to be adopted in 1991.

Reform seems sure to revive calls for a merger between the two organisations, which would create an integrated food company with interests ranging from

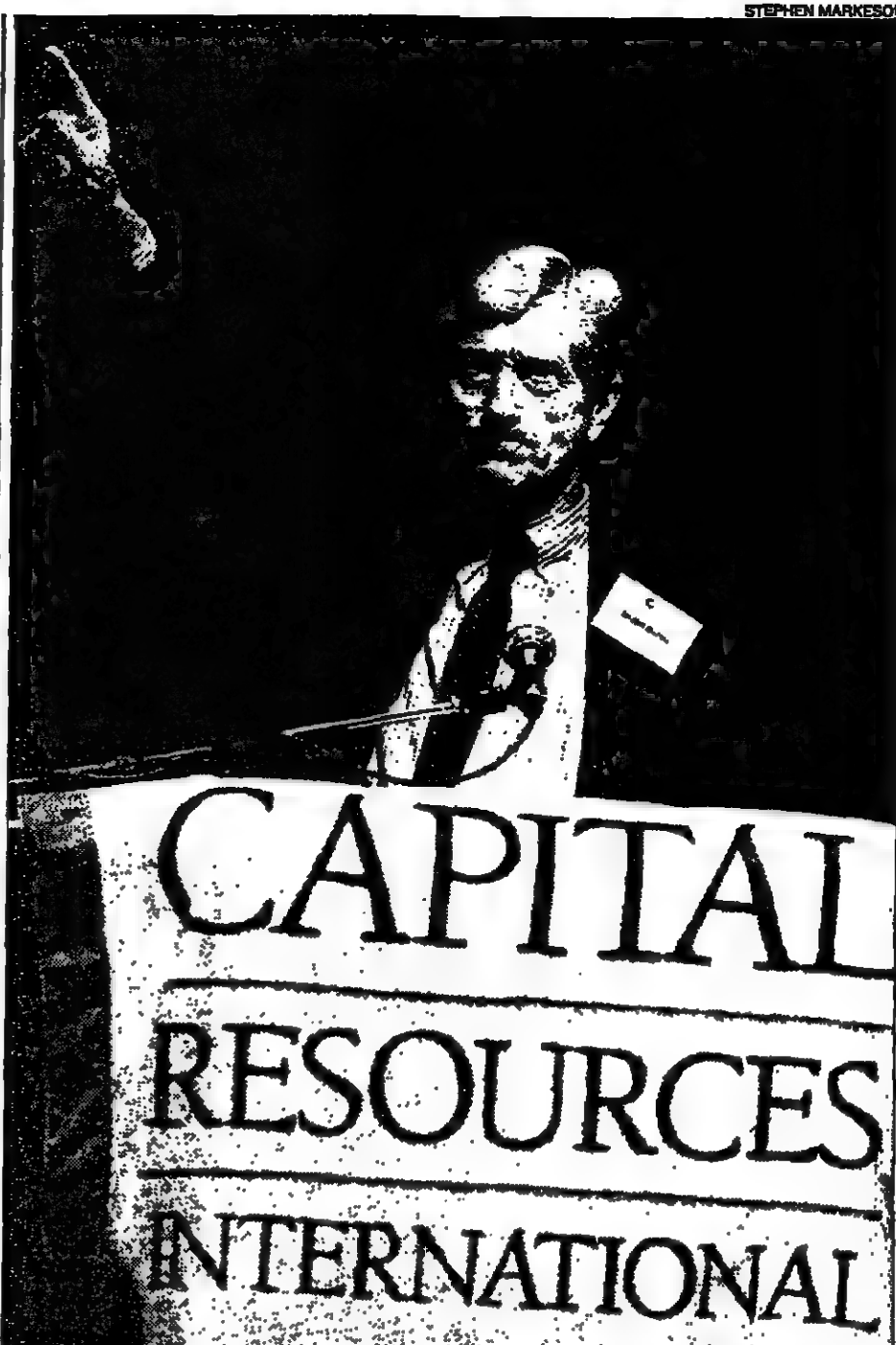
farming to retailing, and annual sales of £4 billion. But it would not be easy. Talks have foundered twice in the past decade.

Moreover, the CWS is owned largely by the 80 member societies of the co-operative movement. Finding an equitable ownership structure poses problems.

CRS, which has 24,000 employees and made a profit of £32 million last year, is Europe's largest co-operative retail society. The board structure is a legacy from the foundation of the CRS 56 years ago, by the CWS, as a vehicle to open co-operative stores in areas of Britain that had none.

It was later used to rescue local co-operative retailers that ran into financial difficulties, and is regarded within the co-op movement as impressively efficient.

The CWS stake has become diluted as stores have recruited individual members. The relationship with CWS has become blurred, in some areas CWS acts as a supplier, in others the two organisations compete as retailers.



Pointing the way ahead: Sir Alan says "Fortress Europe" must be resisted by UK

## Walters says ERM will deepen UK recession

By COLIN NARRBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN faces a deeper recession than the rest of the world because it chose to tie its hands on exchange rates, according to Sir Alan Walters, former economic adviser to Margaret Thatcher.

A long-standing and outspoken opponent of British entry to the European Monetary System, Sir Alan, an economics professor, says he expects the government to seek a realignment of the pound within the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS rather than raise interest rates to defend the pound and grind the economy to a halt.

Having expressed the conviction that any fixed rate for sterling was the "wrong rate", Sir Alan later suggested that an ERM central rate of DM2.60 would be more appropriate. Britain joined last month with a central rate of DM2.95.

Addressing a London conference, "Investing in North America in the 1990s", Sir Alan said the recession in Britain and abroad would probably last about 18 months. As inflation had been more benign than in the run-up to previous downturns, the recession would not be as deep as that experienced in the early Eighties.

Another difference would be that real interest rates would remain "pretty high", Sir Alan forecast. In America, he expected Fed Funds to ease more than half a point to 7 per cent, but said Britain's freedom for monetary manoeuvre would be limited.

British interest rates would be "jiggered" about by the Bundesbank. "We'll have to dance to Karl Otto Pöhl's (president of the Bundesbank) tune. And he'll play *Deutschland über Alles*."

Sir Alan, whose anti-ERM advice to Mrs Thatcher prompted the resignation of

Nigel Lawson, the former chancellor, said ERM entry was one of the small steps towards European Economic and Monetary Union that were "difficult to resist".

Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, had "set his traps very well" when drafting his EMU plan, and monetary union now had "enormous impetus". Despite the considerable strains it would exert, Sir Alan saw a "fair chance" of achieving EMU.

However, the chances of Europe moving towards a truly common market were, he said, diminished by the removal of Mrs Thatcher, a "champion of free trade".

Gatt "crisis", page 33

## Vote for Major gives pound a boost

By OUR CITY STAFF

STERLING strengthened on the foreign exchange markets after John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was assured of becoming Britain's next prime minister.

Michael Heseltine and Douglas Hurd conceded the Conservative leadership race to Mr Major, who failed by two votes to score an outright win in the second ballot last night.

The news that there will not be a third ballot tomorrow and that Mr Major will become prime minister removes the uncertainty that had been hanging over the City and sterling. Within minutes of the announcement, the pound climbed 15 points to stand a cent higher against the dollar at \$1.98 in New York.

One foreign exchange dealer said: "This ought to be very positive for the pound. It is always helpful to have someone who knows something about the economy running a country."

The news was welcomed by market watchers as the best possible result and likely to boost share prices. Alastair Ross Goobey, chief investment strategist at James Capel, said: "He (Mr Major) is more of a unity candidate than Heseltine would have been. The market will like the certainty."

Capel is looking for a swift cut in base rates, possibly as early as this week.

John Reynolds, a market strategist at County NatWest, said the election result had four favourable implications for equities: it removed uncertainty, put in place a prime minister with a proven record on the economy, signalled a commitment to the government's current economic policies and indicated an interest rate cut year-end.

The only question mark was who would succeed Mr Major as chancellor. Mr Reynolds, whose favourite for the position is Norman Lamont, said: "Whoever does succeed him is going to have to carry on under his direction. From the equities point of view, I think we can look forward to further gains in the next few weeks."

Mark Brett, currency analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said: "Instant cuts in interest rates are unlikely, as is a devaluation. If the Cabinet are to be good Europeans, they will not cut interest rates with sterling near the bottom of its ERM range."

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## Deadly advance of a two-dollar pound

### COMMENT

DAVID BREWERTON

Our new man at No 10 needs the blessing of all of us, for he takes over an economy in a recession which seems to get deeper every day. But Mr Major is not going to give much reassurance to possibly the most influential industrialist in the country, Sir Denis Henderson, the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries. There were probably no wavering members of parliament at the meeting of the Society of Business Economists yesterday morning to hear Sir Denis' opening speech. If there had been, the Major vote would probably have gone down. Sir Denis, with annual sales of £13 billion throughout the world, said that from a practical point of view, he was not much reassured by the chancellor's autumn statement description of economic prospects for 1991. ICI is much more dependent than the chancellor admitted to being a couple of weeks ago. From the day-by-day anecdotal evidence passing through Wapping, it is easier to believe in Henderson's 18 months than in Major's short and shallow view of the recession. Meanwhile, not far away from

economists in session, one of their number was seeking a little more revenge for the toppling of his benefactor. Professor Sir Alan Walters told his audience that Britain faced a deeper recession than most because of the rate at which this country entered the exchange-rate mechanism. He reckons that a realignment to DM2.60 from the entry of DM2.95 would be more appropriate for industry, and there are few in industry that would disagree that the professor's rate would be more comfortable. That entry rate of DM2.95 was not designed, however, for comfort but for pain. The government, the City and even large sections of industry are hopeful that the tough rate will inflict "discipline" on wage settlements, forcing them below the going rate of inflation through fear of mounting unemployment. Companies themselves have been unable to stand up to RPI-plus wage demands, and the

theory is that the prospect of lost markets and lost jobs, as outlined by Major in his Mansion House speech, will add power to the elbows of corporate negotiators. As the recession gathers depth, that seems increasingly likely. Economists are already predicting substantial industrial destocking in the early part of next year, and leaving your workforce striking outside the factory gates is an effective way of reducing production while retaining the moral high ground. It remains to be seen which company management will bite the RPI first. In the meantime, the rate at which Britain entered ERM has found a powerful partner in the dollar rate, which is now within

an ace or two of the two-dollar pound. The weakness of the American economy, coupled with the sagging of the dollar, will bring additional problems to the door of British industry, because in the Eighties, America learned how to export. Again, anecdotal evidence is piling up that American products are increasingly landing in Europe. This is all very well if it is purely opportunistic exporting that will melt away when the American electoral cycle demands a stimulus to the economy. But if, as seems equally if not more likely, corporate America acquires a taste for exporting, more nails are likely to be hammered into Britain's industrial coffin. High interest rates and a high

exchange rate knocked the stuffing out of manufacturing industry a decade ago. There is little to stop history repeating itself.

For electoral reasons, the new man will no doubt make some noise about reforming the poll tax but the real imperative must be to preserve the industry and commercial base of this country. The finance industries, given a reasonably level European playing field, can look after themselves. They live by their wits rather than their work, and cerebral inventiveness is more important than capital investment. The growth of financial services in the Eighties will not easily be given up in the Nineties, even though it may be part of the "fluff" of the second half of the last decade about which Henderson spoke.

That said, Henderson is right with his demand that good growth in the Nineties will have to be based on solid industrial

substance, and while it is no part of a good European government's role to featherbed its own industry, it will be in everyone's interest to help rather than hinder. Interest rates need to come down on a global basis, but there is no reason why this country should lag rather than lead. If this weakens sterling and drives it down to the ERM basement, so be it. At least that will make imports more expensive, and give our suffering capitalists a bit of a leg up in international markets. As Walters pointed out, a rise in interest rates to maintain the present position of sterling would bring the economy into even deeper recession.

But this country needs no more retail knights nor wild consumer booms, and interest rate cuts must be staged so as not to fuel a house price explosion which would put fools gold into the pockets of mortgage payers. Most of all, though, the new prime minister will do his greatest service to industry if he shows as much concern for those who make things as he does for those who make money.

FOR an executive chairman whose company had just reported pre-tax losses of more than £165 million Godfrey Bradman, of Rosehaugh, was in a relaxed mood.

A two-week campaign of well-informed press comment had done its job. Rosehaugh's shares, primed for bad news, reacted with commendable initial fortitude to losses the size of which the property sector was hard pressed to recall ever having seen.

Further consideration saw the shares slide 7p to 101p, as the sheer magnitude of the losses began to sink in. By comparison, the passed dividend appeared incidental.

Ian Kowberry, a main board director, last month became the first boardroom casualty of Rosehaugh's corporate restructuring. Given these losses it would not be surprising if others decided it might be time to follow his lead, or had it decided for them.

Mr Bradman, however, will not be leading any boardroom exodus. He believes the programme of rationalisation and disposals that followed February's one-for-one rescue rights issue is the right one.

"I think the policy we have embarked upon is the right one. We have made very significant progress in reorganising the group. All the shareholders we have discussed it with have been totally supportive."

To outsiders, Rosehaugh's huge problems appear a mystery. The Broadgate office complex near London's Liverpool Street station, which it developed with Stanhope Properties, its erstwhile partner, is its flagship.

Along with the adjoining Finsbury Avenue buildings, Broadgate is one of the undoubted successes of the Eighties' development boom. Its offices fairly bulge with top notch tenants, while its magnificent public spaces have become de rigueur for television producers hoping to capture the modern City of London.

The only problem is that Broadgate does not make money. Its massive rent roll falls well short of covering an even more massive interest charge. The same goes for

## Rosehaugh house tumbles into the red



Right policy: Godfrey Bradman at helm of changes

Rosehaugh-Stanhope Developments, its owner, which in the year to end-June made a pre-tax loss of £41 million. To get round this very forecastable cash-flow deficit, Rosehaugh weaved an elaborate web of property trading subsidiaries created to build and sell all types of property, from Docklands flats to regional shopping malls. Indeed anything that would make profits that would allow Rosehaugh to hold its lovingly developed City buildings, whose steadily rising value would drive Rosehaugh's asset value ever higher. The structure worked well

when these developer-trader subsidiaries made money. But when the profits dried up, this elaborate structure quickly became a liability — in certain subsidiaries big liabilities.

Mr Bradman is right when he says the company has made progress since the February rights issue. In the year to end-June, Rosehaugh sold £128 million of property, into a market that deteriorated as the year went on. Since the year end a further £77 million worth has been sold, including Rosehaugh Heritage that was sold to Charterwell Land, a Kingfisher subsidiary. But as the losses show the

experience is proving painful. "At the time of the rights issue we realised that the market was bad. But from the spring the market got worse."

Values at Broadgate and Finsbury Avenue might be riding out the storm. Indeed their unchanged value, plus first-time contributions from two recently completed phases of Broadgate ensured Rosehaugh's net assets were virtually unchanged at £475 million, although net assets per share fell from 477p to 373p.

Elsewhere values tumbled, as yields rose. "As far as the more routine trading stock goes, some of the yields have gone from 7 per cent to 9 per cent, and even more," said Mr Bradman, although he says the company has not dumped properties on the market.

However, he believes a £99 million write down brings the value of Rosehaugh's remaining trading stock bang up to date with the still lamentable state of the property market. Net borrowings have fallen from the pre-rights level of £410 million to £350 million. More encouragingly, as a result of the disposals the money needed to finish the group's remaining developments has fallen to £30 million.

Mr Bradman believes Rosehaugh will not be the last large property company to report enormous provisions. Others, however, will have the option of taking such provisions through the balance sheet, instead of the revenue account as Rosehaugh has had to.

Although Rosehaugh's residential developments should start to benefit from an improving housing market next year, the outlook for commercial property is far from rosy. It is certainly far too soon to say that Rosehaugh has turned the corner, in spite of a level of provision that must make some improvement a certainty next time round. What the company's influential shareholders have to decide is whether the management responsible for this level of losses is the right management to take Rosehaugh forward through this still far from certain future.

MATTHEW BOND

## O&Y cloud over Allied-Lyons

### TEMPUS

IN ONE of those bizarre reactions that make captains of industry tear their hair out, Allied-Lyons shares were marked down after worthy half-time profits. The fall had little to do with the figures. Instead, dealers turned their thoughts to a sizeable block of convertible stock owned by Olympia & York, the Canadian developer of Canary Wharf.

O&Y's holding is convertible from January 1 into more than 9 per cent of Allied's equity, and dealers chose to speculate that the Canadian group may be a seller to help fund its Docklands project. Allied reassured analysts of its belief that O&Y would not act in a way which would damage either the stock market or its relationship with the company.

But with conversion so close, dealers will regard the convertible as a potential cloud over Allied shares.

Half-time profits, up 10 per cent to £286 million, owed a little to the acquisition of Dunkin' Donuts, the American food chain. James Burrough, the Beebeater Gin group bought from Whitbread last year, performed well, but the maiden contribution was eclipsed by interest charges.

The two newcomers accounted for perhaps £25 million of the £54 million advance in trading profits, suggesting that trading profits in the rest of the group rose only 9 per cent or so. The purchases and higher interest

rates forced financing costs 50 per cent up to £111 million. The interim dividend rose 11 per cent to 6.27p a share.

Basic earnings per share, 3.6 per cent up at 22.8p, showed the effect of a tax charge up from 28 per cent to 30 per cent due to higher overseas profits. This trend has further to go, with tax next year up perhaps another 3 percentage points, prompting some analysts to deride the shares from buy to hold. But the shares, down 15p at 483p, sell for about 11 times fully-diluted earnings and are the classic defensive investment.

### Argyll

ARGYLL, the supermarket group that owns Safeway, reinforced the message already received from Sainsbury and Tesco, that Britain's food retailers are in good shape and in a strong position to cope with cost inflation.

Argyll made pre-tax profits of £143 million in the six months to October 13, an increase of 28 per cent. Sales rose 16 per cent to £2.47 billion and earnings per share from 8.6p to 10.6p. The dividend is up 16 per cent at 2.85p.

Safeway now accounts for 72 per cent of the group's sales and operating profits for the chain rose 48 per cent to £102.5 million.

Operating margins at Safeway rose 0.8 per cent to 6 per cent in the first half and are set to end the financial year at about 6.8 per cent. Like-for-like sales growth at Safeway is running at 9 per cent, 1 per cent ahead of inflation.

Safeway is now in a strong position to cut costs, improve productivity and increase margins. Argyll, which is already experimenting in Europe, is planning at least one big acquisition in the next three years.

Argyll has gearing of only 16 per cent and Andy Brown, a Morgan Stanley analyst, has upgraded his full-year forecast from £280 million to £290 million which puts the shares, at 242p, on a p/e ratio of 11.2.

In common with Sainsbury and Tesco, Argyll's shares have outperformed the market in recent months but, with Argyll's earnings set to grow while the market as a whole continues to fall, they are not expensive and are worth buying.

### Northern Foods

ASIDE from a minor upset over clungfilm the nation's digestion has been relatively untroubled over the past few months, and Northern Foods has reaped the benefit.

Last time the company reported, chicken, cheese, eggs and beef were under attack.

The rebound from the hysteria is one of the factors behind better than expected interim pre-tax profits, up from £40.3 million to £47.4 million to end-September. Northern also saw a £2 million upswing from the effects of low pork prices last time and the benefits of stripping out some £30 million of turnover from less profitable products.

Operating margins were ahead from 7.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent. Northern's clear defensive qualities are coming to the fore as the recession bites — witness the claim in Argyll Group's figures yesterday that as people eat out less, they eat in better. Argyll's Safeway chain is one of Northern's four big customers, which together account for a third of its sales.

Despite plans to continue capital spending and look carefully at acquisitions, Northern is confident its strong cash flow will reduce gearing further from its current modest level of about 14 per cent by the financial year end. Little surprise that the shares, up 3p to 353p, are at the top end of their trading range.

With most analysts increasing profit forecasts to about £104 million pre-tax, they change hands on about 10.5 times' future earnings and yield a prospective 5.4 per cent. Fair value, but the shares have outperformed the sector and remain a strong long-term hold.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

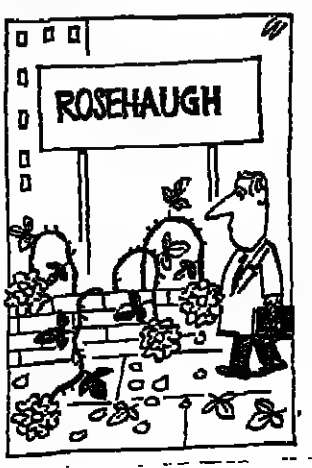
### Shatalin's ad-venture

PROFESSOR Stanislav Shatalin, adviser to President Gorbachev and author of the radical "Shatalin Plan", arrives in Britain next week to the Square Mile of his country's prospects. He will deliver the second European Enterprise Lecture on Tuesday, sponsored by 3i and the Cranfield European Enterprise Centre. While in Britain, he plans to visit the International Stock Exchange and will also meet teams from Warburg and the Bank of England. Shatalin, who recently suffered a heart attack, is due to meet the new prime minister on Friday before flying home. "This is one of his first trips outside the USSR," says Bob Woodward, a director of 3i, who arranged the visit. "The Soviet Union is interested in a venture capital organisation like 3i as a model for long-term development." The Shatalin plan, which has divided Soviet politicians, many of whom prefer a more cautious proposal from Nikolai Ryzhkov, the prime minister, proposes to put the Soviet economy on the road to capitalism in 500 days and sets out a programme of extensive privatisation.

GRAFFITO on an advertising hoarding in Pimlico: "One good turn often gets all the bedclothes."

Not excelling  
QANTAS, the Australian airline, which has embarked on a

glossy television and newspaper advertising campaign to lure travellers, found itself in something of a predicament yesterday. For passengers arriving at Heathrow on Monday evening to catch flight QF10, due to depart at 9.45pm, were told to expect a delay. Unfortunately for the airline, the passenger list included John Elliott, recently deposed head of the Elders IXL brewing conglomerate, who was spotted in the first class lounge with his wife, chain-smoking cigarettes and doing his best to stay calm. The flight was finally cancelled at 12.15am, and the weary travellers were told they would be accommodated overnight. On opening their complimentary newspapers the next morning, they were less than pleased to see a full page colour advertisement taken by Qantas and including the immortal line: "Only service of the highest standard can effectively conquer time."



THE following advertisement appeared in The Manly Daily, published in Sydney: "Best wishes on your birthday. Love from your friend, lover, chef, luncheon, nurse, cleaner, banker, seamstress, gardener, entertainer, social secretary, poet, typist, apprentice, actor, telephonist, book-keeper, business partner, company secretary, writer, auditor, chauffeur, slave-driver, confidante, hostess, debtor, personnel officer and wife, Kaye."

### Trading up

THE City does not always warm to newcomers. But it clearly has a soft spot for John Madejski, the millionaire publisher, who took his first stake in a public company last week. Madejski, chairman of Hurst Publishing which includes Thames Valley Auto Trader in its stable, paid £1 million in cash for 10.5 per cent stake in Goodhead Group, the printing, free newspaper and design services company. The share price gained 10p on the news. "I am now the second largest shareholder in the company," says Madejski, who has been friends with Colin Rosser, Goodhead's chairman, for 14 years. "Colin prints a lot of my titles and the shares were undervalued." Madejski, who has enjoyed much success with Auto Trader and its related titles, clearly has an eye for his work. For his Berkshire home includes space for two Jaguars and two Ferraris, a Testrossa and a 328 GT, both fiery red, and worth £180,000 between them.

FROM a Surrey insurance broker's circular: "Man is the only creature who spends two-thirds of his lifetime saving up for old age and the last third denying that it has arrived."

### Heavy order

ONE of the big winners to emerge from the Channel Tunnel contract is Blue Circle Cement, which is supplying most of the cement on the British side of the project. The order for 500,000 tonnes over a five-year period is the biggest since the war to be supplied to a single construction site in Britain. As part of the deal, the company is supplying 100,000 tonnes to build a sea wall below Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, where the vast amounts of chalk marl dug from under the sea are being dumped. But it is not the first time the company, Britain's largest cement manufacturer, has had to supply such a large amount in one go. For 46 years ago, it won an order to supply 750,000 tonnes of cement to build the Mulberry harbours for the Normandy landings. "I was not around at the time," says Ian McKenzie, chief executive of Blue Circle Cement, who admits that the deal is worth more than £20 million.

HANDMADE sign seen in the rear window of a Majestic Wine Warehouse delivery van: "No baby — drive as close as you like."

JON ASHWORTH

# THE TIMES GUIDE TO 1992

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A Comprehensive Handbook

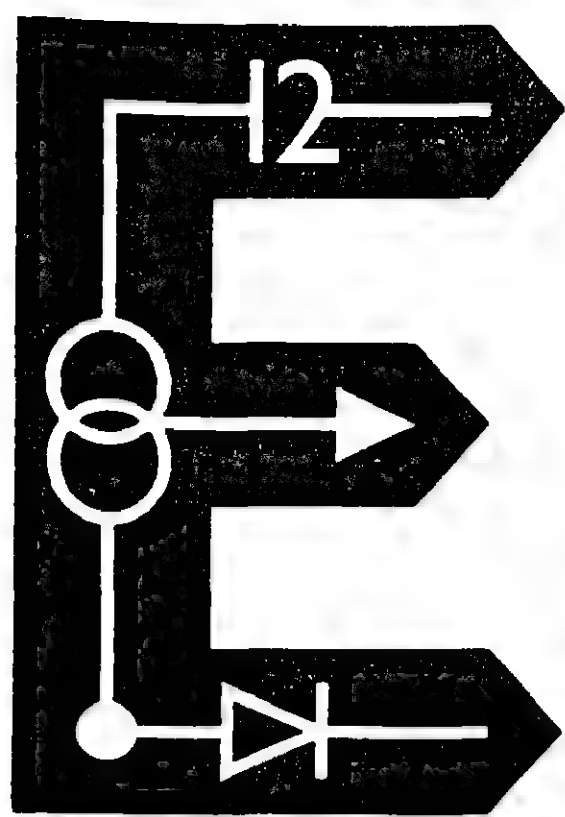
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## The Regional Electricity Companies Share Offers

Eastern Electricity plc East Midlands Electricity plc London Electricity plc Manweb plc  
Midlands Electricity plc Northern Electric plc NORWEB plc SEEBOARD plc Southern Electric plc  
South Wales Electricity plc South Western Electricity plc Yorkshire Electricity Group plc

# Offers for Sale

by  
**Kleinwort Benson Limited**

on behalf of  
**The Secretary of State for Energy**

HM Government is now offering for sale 100 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of each of the 12 Regional Electricity Companies of England and Wales.  
The offer price of 240p per share is payable in instalments of 100p now, 70p on 22nd October 1991 and 70p on 15th September 1992.

This advertisement contains the terms and conditions of application, a guide to completing the public application form and the public application form. This advertisement does not contain any information about the Regional Electricity Companies ("RECs"). It should therefore be read in conjunction with the full Prospectus dated 21st November 1990 which alone contains approved listing particulars relating to each REC. Copies of the full Prospectus may be obtained, until the Offers for Sale close, from most clearing bank branches and post offices.  
In applying for shares in any REC you will be treated as applying on the basis of the information in the relevant Sections of the full Prospectus and on the terms and conditions set out below. Expressions defined in the full Prospectus have the same meaning in this advertisement.  
Before deciding to apply for shares you should consider carefully whether shares are a suitable investment for you. Their value can go down as well as up. If you need advice, you should consult a stockbroker, solicitor, accountant, bank manager or other professional adviser.  
The Council of The Stock Exchange has authorised the issue of this advertisement under Section 154(1)(b) of the Financial Services Act 1986 without approving its contents.

### SHARE OFFERS AND APPLICATION AND INSTALMENT ARRANGEMENTS

(a) Share offers  
The number of shares being offered in each company in the United Kingdom and overseas is:

Eastern	269,875,000	NORWEB	172,720,000
East Midlands	218,059,000	SEEBOARD	127,381,000
London	218,059,000	Southern	269,875,000
Manweb	118,745,000	South Wales	101,473,000
Midlands	209,423,000	SWEB	123,063,000
Northern	123,063,000	Yorkshire	207,264,000

(b) Applications  
Applications must be received no later than 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 5th December 1990. The right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any application. Once made, applications may not be withdrawn.

(c) No multiple applications  
ONLY ONE APPLICATION MAY BE MADE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY PERSON FOR SHARES IN ANY SINGLE REC. The only exceptions to this rule are Permitted Employee Applications (as defined in the Prospectus) which may be made by eligible employees of the RECs, NGC and EASL.

Multiple applications and suspected multiple applications are liable to be rejected.  
Criminal proceedings may be instituted against anyone knowingly making or authorising more than one application for shares in any single REC, for their own benefit, or that of any other person, either solely or jointly with other persons. Under the terms and conditions, an applicant can be required to disclose to the Secretary of State or his agents any information about the application which may be requested.

(d) Allocations  
The basis of allocation of the shares in each REC is expected to be announced by 5.00 p.m. on Monday, 10th December 1990. If your application for shares in any REC is successful in whole or in part, you will be sent an interim certificate for the shares allocated to you in that REC. If there is heavy demand for the shares in any particular REC, you may receive fewer shares than you apply for in that REC or, in some cases, none at all.

If your application is not accepted, all money paid will be returned (without interest). If your application is accepted in part, you will receive (without interest) a refund cheque for the balance of the money paid.

(e) Dealings  
Interim certificates are expected to be despatched to successful applicants on or before Wednesday, 19th December 1990. However, dealings are expected to commence in London at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th December 1990. Applicants who wish to sell before they

have received an interim certificate will only be able to do so if they make arrangements to deal on this basis. Applicants who deal before receipt of an interim certificate will do so at the risk of selling shares for which they have not received an allocation.

(f) Further instalments  
You will be sent reminders in advance of the dates when the second and final instalments become payable. The reminders will be sent to your address on the relevant register at the time. If you do not pay any instalments for which you are liable, your right to the shares may be cancelled. If you sell your shares, the purchaser will become liable for any further instalments due (once the transfer has been registered).

(g) Overseas applicants  
No person receiving a copy of this advertisement and/or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use such application form unless, in the relevant territory, such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without contravention by any person of any registration or other regulatory or legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom receiving a copy of this advertisement and/or an application form and wishing to make an application to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of any relevant territory in connection therewith, including the obtaining of requisite governmental or other consents or the observance of any other requisite formalities and the payment of any issue, transfer or other taxes due in such territory.

### TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

If you apply for shares in a Regional Electricity Company ("REC") you will be agreeing with the Secretary of State for Energy, Kleinwort Benson Limited, Lloyds Bank Plc, Barclays Bank Plc, National Westminster Bank Plc, The Royal Trust Company and that REC (the "Company") as set out below. If you apply for shares in more than one REC your application for shares in each REC will be treated as a separate and independent application.

Offer to purchase shares

- You offer to purchase from the Secretary of State at the Offer Price the number of shares indicated in your application for any number in respect of which your application is accepted in the Company on these terms and conditions.
- You agree that your offer cannot be revoked prior to 12th January 1991 and promise that the cheque or draft accompanying your application will be honoured on first presentation. The Secretary of State agrees that he will not, prior to 12th January 1991, offer any of the shares in the Company to any person other than by means of one of the procedures referred to in the Prospectus. If you are an eligible customer you will be entitled to customer preference on the basis described in Part I of Chapter VI of Section 1 of the Prospectus. This paragraph constitutes a collateral contract between you and the Secretary of State. It becomes binding when your application is posted to, or (if delivered) is received by, a receiving bank.
- If your application form is not completed correctly, or if the accompanying cheque or draft is for the wrong amount, it may still be treated as valid. In these circumstances the Secretary of State's (or his agent's) decision as to whether to treat your application as valid, and how to construe, amend or complete it, shall be final. You will not, however, be treated as having offered to purchase more shares in the Company than is indicated in your application for shares in the Company.
- Any application may be rejected in whole or in part.

- Acceptance of your offer to purchase shares  
The Secretary of State may accept your offer to purchase (if your application is received, valid, processed and not rejected) either (a) by notifying The Stock Exchange of the basis of allocation (in which case the acceptance will be on that basis) or (b) by notifying acceptance to the receiving bank which processed your application. The acceptance may be of the whole or any part of your offer and, accordingly, the number of shares in the Company you offer to purchase may be scaled down.
- If the Secretary of State accepts your offer to purchase (in whole or in part) there will be a binding contract under which you will be required to purchase the shares in respect of which your offer has been accepted if, prior to 12th January 1991, both (a) the shares in the Company which are the subject of the Combined Offers are admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange and (b) the UK Underwriting Agreement referred to in Part 9 of Chapter V of Section 1 of the Prospectus is not terminated, and the underwriting obligation under that Agreement becomes unconditional, in respect of the shares in the Company.
- You will not be entitled to exercise any remedy of rescission for innocent misrepresentation as any time after acceptance. This does not affect any other rights you may have.

Payment for the shares

- You undertake to pay the purchase price for the shares in the Company in respect of which your offer is accepted in three instalments as described in the Prospectus. The cheque or draft accompanying your application may be presented for payment before acceptance of your offer, but this will not constitute acceptance of your offer either in whole or in part. The proceeds of this presentation will be held pending acceptance and, if your offer is accepted, will be applied in discharging the first instalment, which is due upon acceptance. The second instalment is due on 22nd October 1991 and the third instalment is due on 15th September 1992 (and, in each case, for value by 3.00 p.m. on that date). Following payment in full of the purchase price the Secretary of State will arrange for the shares which you have agreed to purchase to be transferred to you. This transfer will not, however, occur before 18th August 1992.
- If your application is invalid, is rejected or is not accepted in full, or if the circumstances described in paragraph 6(a) or (b) do not occur prior to 12th January 1991, any proceeds of the cheque or draft accompanying your application (or, if your application is accepted in part, the unused balance of those proceeds) will be refunded to you without interest.

- The Secretary of State may require you to pay interest or his other resulting costs (or both) if the cheque or draft accompanying your application is not honoured on first presentation. If you are required to pay interest you will pay the amount determined by the Secretary of State or his agents to be the interest on the amount of the cheque or draft from the date of acceptance until the date of receipt of cleared funds. The rate of interest will be the then published bank base rate of a clearing bank selected by the Secretary of State plus 2 per cent. per annum. The Secretary of State may apply part of any payment received from you in paying this interest or other costs. In this event (or if the late payment is for other reasons insufficient) the remainder of the payment will be applied in paying the first instalment in respect of as many shares in the Company as possible. If the payment is in respect of the shares in more than one REC, the Secretary of State may apportion it in any manner between the shares in those RECs. Any balance of the payment remaining will be held by the Secretary of State on your behalf and may be applied in paying any other amounts due to the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State terminates the agreement to purchase shares under paragraph 11 below and no other amounts remain due to the Secretary of State, the remaining balance will be returned to you (without interest).
- At any time until the Secretary of State has received, in cleared funds, the first instalment in respect of a share, the Secretary of State may terminate the agreement to purchase that share. The termination will be effected by notice being despatched to you. In the event of termination you will pay to the Secretary of State, on demand, such amount as may be certified on his behalf as being necessary to compensate the Secretary of State for the losses, costs and expenses incurred or expected to be incurred as a result of the cheque or draft not being honoured on first presentation and as a result of termination (taking into account any amounts paid under paragraph 10 above and any profit gained on the resale of the share).
- If you receive any interim certificate in respect of the shares you have agreed to purchase before the Secretary of State has received, in cleared funds, the first instalment in respect of those shares, you shall forthwith return it to the receiving banker from which it was sent.

- Instalment Agreement  
Upon receipt by the Secretary of State in cleared funds of the first instalment in respect of any share for which your offer to purchase has been accepted you will become a party to, and will be bound by, the Instalment Agreement in respect of that share. Accordingly, from that date you will be entitled to the benefits of rights attached to that share in accordance with the terms of the Instalment Agreement. Until that date the Secretary of State will remain entitled to the benefit of all rights attached to that share. Upon your becoming a party to the Instalment Agreement in respect of any share, the obligations to pay the second and final instalments in respect of that share, and the obligation to transfer shares to you, contained in paragraph 8 above will be replaced by the corresponding obligations in the Instalment Agreement. If, as the date you become a party to the Instalment Agreement, the second or final instalment (or both) has already fallen due and has not been paid, you will be obliged to pay that or those instalments in accordance with the terms of the Instalment Agreement as if you were a "Purchaser" (as defined in the Instalment Agreement) on the due date for that or those instalments.

Instalment Agreement

- If you are eligible and your offer to purchase shares in the Company is accepted, you will be entitled to receive any incentive in relation to the Company you may have elected to receive in your application. This entitlement is governed by, and you must comply with, the requirements set out, or referred to, in Chapter VI of Section 1 of the Prospectus.

Warranties

- You warrant that:
  - You are not under 18 years of age on the date of your application.
  - You are not, and you are not applying on behalf of, a US or Canadian person (as defined in Part 2 of Chapter VI of Section 1 of the Prospectus) or an individual, corporation or entity resident in Japan.
  - If your application, together with all other applications in which you have an interest, were

accepted in full, neither you, nor any person on whose behalf you are applying, would have an interest (as defined in Article 40 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in shares representing 15 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of the Company.

(iv) In making your application you are relying only on the Prospectus and the Mini Prospectus taken together with the Prospectus and not on any other information or representation concerning the Company or the Combined Offers. You agree that no person responsible for the Prospectus or any part of it will be liable for any such other information or representation.

(v) If the laws of any place outside the United Kingdom are applicable to your application, you have complied with all such laws and none of the parties mentioned at the top of these terms and conditions will infringe any laws outside the United Kingdom as a result of the acceptance of your offer to purchase or any actions arising from your rights and obligations under these terms and conditions, the Instalment Agreement and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

16. If the person signing the application is not the applicant, that person warrants that he has authority to do so on behalf of the applicant and that the authority is vested in him by virtue of his power of attorney which (or a copy of which) accompanies the application.

Supply and disclosure of information

- The Secretary of State and his agents may have full access to all information relating to, or deriving from, the cheque or draft accompanying your application and its processing. If the Secretary of State or his agents request any further information about your application you must promptly disclose it to them. Upon your becoming a party to the Instalment Agreement your name(s) will be placed on the register of interim rights for the Company and, if you pay your instalments and do not transfer those rights, subsequently on its register of members. These registers are open to inspection by the public, who may take copies in return for a prescribed fee. The information supplied in, or in connection with, your application may also be disclosed to HSE Government departments (and their agents) concerned with other privatisations and to members of the police forces for compiling lists of suspected multiple applicants.

No multiple applications

- You warrant that the declarations on your application form are true and correct. If they are not you may be making a multiple application. Any interim certificate or returned application monies relating to a person suspected of making a multiple application may be held (in the case of monies, without interest) pending investigation.

Miscellaneous

- All documents and any returned monies will be sent at your risk. They may be sent by post to you at the address shown on the application form. Any cheque will be made payable to you (or the first person named in any joint application).
- You agree to be bound by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company once the shares you have agreed to purchase have been transferred to you.
- Your application, any acceptance of that application and the contract resulting therefrom will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of England. For the exclusive benefit of the parties mentioned at the top of these terms and conditions you irrevocably submit to the jurisdiction of the English courts in respect of these matters. This does not prevent an action being taken against you in any other jurisdiction.
- Reference to these terms and conditions to the Prospectus is to the full Prospectus dated 21st November 1990 containing listing particulars relating to each of the RECs. Words defined in the Prospectus have the same meanings in these terms and conditions and in your application. In the case of a joint application, references to you in these terms and conditions are to each of you and your liability is joint and several.
- Neither Kleinwort Benson Limited nor any of the banks mentioned at the top of these terms and conditions will treat you as its customer by virtue of your making an application for shares or by virtue of your offer to purchase being accepted. In particular, they will not owe you any duties or responsibilities concerning the price of the shares or concerning the suitability of shares for you.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR RETURN OF YOUR APPLICATION FORM

SEND YOUR COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM BY POST (OR TAKE IT BY HAND) TO ARRIVE NO LATER THAN 10.00 AM ON WEDNESDAY 5TH DECEMBER 1990, at the appropriate receiving bank address shown below for the company you have applied for on this form

Company	Receiving bank	Address
Eastern	National Westminster Bank PLC	Registrar's Department, PO Box No. 663, Hartcliffe, Bristol BS99 1XU
East Midlands	Barclays Bank PLC	New Issues, PO Box No. 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD
London	Lloyds Bank Plc	Registrar's Department, PO Box 1994, Quayside Tower, 260 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HU
Manweb	Barclays Bank PLC	New Issues, PO Box No. 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD
Midlands	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc	Registrar's Department, PO Box No. 7, Canning House, 19 Canning Street, Edinburgh EH3 8TE
Northern	Bank of Scotland	New Issues Department, Apex House, 9 Haddington Place, Edinburgh EH7 4AL
NORWEB	Bank of Scotland	New Issues Department, Apex House, 9 Haddington Place, Edinburgh EH7 4AL
SEEBOARD	Lloyds Bank Plc	Registrar's Department, PO Box 1994, Quayside Tower, 260 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HU
Southern	Lloyds Bank Plc	Registrar's Department, PO Box 1994, Quayside Tower, 260 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HU
South Wales	Barclays Bank PLC	New Issues, PO Box No. 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD
SWEB	National Westminster Bank PLC	Registrar's Department, PO Box No. 663, Hartcliffe, Bristol BS99 1XU
Yorkshire	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc	Registrar's Department, PO Box No. 7, Canning House, 19 Canning Street, Edinburgh EH3 8TE

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Birmingham Lloyds Bank Plc, 125 Colmore Row, Birmingham	Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4
Bristol National Westminster Bank PLC, 32 Corn Street, Bristol	Manchester National Westminster Bank PLC, 55 King Street, Manchester
Cardiff Barclays Bank PLC, 121 Queen Street, Cardiff	Newcastle Upon Tyne Bank of Scotland, 62/68 Grey Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne
Edinburgh The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh	Norwich Barclays Bank PLC, Bank Plain, Norwich
Exeter Lloyds Bank Plc, 234 High Street, Exeter	Nottingham Lloyds Bank Plc, Old Market Square, Nottingham
Glasgow Bank of Scotland, 110 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow	Peterborough Lloyds Bank Plc, Argon Court, Northminster Road, Peterborough
Leeds National Westminster Bank PLC, 8 Park Row, Leeds	Plymouth Barclays Bank PLC, 19 Princess Street, Plymouth
Liverpool Barclays Bank PLC, 4 Water Street, Liverpool	Southampton Lloyds Bank Plc, 19/21 High Street, Southampton
London Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 2nd Floor, Bois House, 80 Cheapside, London EC2	Jersey Lloyds Bank Plc, 9 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey
	Guernsey National Westminster Bank PLC, 35 High Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey







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هكذا من الأهل

SHORTLY AFTER  
FIVE TO FIFTEEN  
OVER FIFTEEN Y  
UNDATED



## Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your daily total and check this against the overall dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money started. You win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	City or Reg.
1	Unilever (ns)	Consumer Goods	UK
2	Lloyds (ns)	Banking	UK
3	Uel Newspapers (ns)	Newspapers/Pub	UK
4	Nim Foods (ns)	Food	UK
5	Grubb James	Building/Roads	UK
6	Amco Group	Electronics	UK
7	Quintix Group	Motor/Aircraft	UK
8	Glynedd (ns)	Motor/Aircraft	UK
9	Computer People	Electronics	UK
10	Ocean Group	Transport	UK
11	GRN (ns)	Industrial E-K	UK
12	BOC Group (ns)	Industrial E-K	UK
13	Redland (ns)	Building/Roads	UK
14	BOC (ns)	Industrial A-D	UK
15	Proving	Building/Roads	UK
16	Lawrence (Walker)	Building/Roads	UK
17	ELA	Chemicals/Plas	UK
18	Micro Focus	Electronics	UK
19	Barrat (NS)	Industrial A-D	UK
20	Diagnostica	Electronics	UK
21	Nat West (ns)	Banking	UK
22	Ulster (ns)	Oil/Gas	UK
23	Smith W & A (ns)	Drugs/Stores	UK
24	Br Petroleum (ns)	Oil/Gas	UK
25	Land Sec (ns)	Property	UK
26	McIntyre	Property	UK
27	Scotliff	Drugs/Stores	UK
28	Stard (Wad)	Industrial A-D	UK
29	Romans (ns)	Industrial L-R	UK
30	Leigh	Chemicals/Plas	UK
31	Pow Tech	Electronics	UK
32	Egerton Trust	Property	UK
33	Appliance Ridge	Food	UK
34	Turnbull Scott	Transport	UK
35	Shell (ns)	Oil/Gas	UK
36	P & O Ltd (ns)	Transport	UK
37	Phyco	Chemicals/Plas	UK
38	Brayley	Industrial A-D	UK
39	Cole Bros	Banking	UK
40	Amec	Building/Roads	UK
41	Pennine (ns)	Newspapers/Pub	UK
42	CH Ltd	Industrial A-D	UK
43	UK Land	Property	UK
44	O. N. Investments Ltd	Property	UK

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun

Two readers shared the £4,000 Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. Mrs Margaret Little of Reading, Berks, and Mrs Rosalind Leonard of East Croydon, London, each receive £2,000.

### BRITISH FUNDS

Fund	Price	Change
British Fund	1.00	0.00

### SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Change
Unilever	1.00	0.00
Lloyds	1.00	0.00
Uel Newspapers	1.00	0.00
Nim Foods	1.00	0.00
Grubb James	1.00	0.00
Amco Group	1.00	0.00
Quintix Group	1.00	0.00
Glynedd	1.00	0.00
Computer People	1.00	0.00
Ocean Group	1.00	0.00
GRN	1.00	0.00
BOC Group	1.00	0.00
Redland	1.00	0.00
BOC	1.00	0.00
Proving	1.00	0.00
Lawrence	1.00	0.00
ELA	1.00	0.00
Micro Focus	1.00	0.00
Barrat	1.00	0.00
Diagnostica	1.00	0.00
Nat West	1.00	0.00
Ulster	1.00	0.00
Smith W & A	1.00	0.00
Br Petroleum	1.00	0.00
Land Sec	1.00	0.00
McIntyre	1.00	0.00
Scotliff	1.00	0.00
Stard	1.00	0.00
Romans	1.00	0.00
Leigh	1.00	0.00
Pow Tech	1.00	0.00
Egerton Trust	1.00	0.00
Appliance Ridge	1.00	0.00
Turnbull Scott	1.00	0.00
Shell	1.00	0.00
P & O Ltd	1.00	0.00
Phyco	1.00	0.00
Brayley	1.00	0.00
Cole Bros	1.00	0.00
Amec	1.00	0.00
Pennine	1.00	0.00
CH Ltd	1.00	0.00
UK Land	1.00	0.00
O. N. Investments Ltd	1.00	0.00

### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change
Unilever	1.00	0.00
Lloyds	1.00	0.00
Uel Newspapers	1.00	0.00
Nim Foods	1.00	0.00
Grubb James	1.00	0.00
Amco Group	1.00	0.00
Quintix Group	1.00	0.00
Glynedd	1.00	0.00
Computer People	1.00	0.00
Ocean Group	1.00	0.00
GRN	1.00	0.00
BOC Group	1.00	0.00
Redland	1.00	0.00
BOC	1.00	0.00
Proving	1.00	0.00
Lawrence	1.00	0.00
ELA	1.00	0.00
Micro Focus	1.00	0.00
Barrat	1.00	0.00
Diagnostica	1.00	0.00
Nat West	1.00	0.00
Ulster	1.00	0.00
Smith W & A	1.00	0.00
Br Petroleum	1.00	0.00
Land Sec	1.00	0.00
McIntyre	1.00	0.00
Scotliff	1.00	0.00
Stard	1.00	0.00
Romans	1.00	0.00
Leigh	1.00	0.00
Pow Tech	1.00	0.00
Egerton Trust	1.00	0.00
Appliance Ridge	1.00	0.00
Turnbull Scott	1.00	0.00
Shell	1.00	0.00
P & O Ltd	1.00	0.00
Phyco	1.00	0.00
Brayley	1.00	0.00
Cole Bros	1.00	0.00
Amec	1.00	0.00
Pennine	1.00	0.00
CH Ltd	1.00	0.00
UK Land	1.00	0.00
O. N. Investments Ltd	1.00	0.00

### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change
Unilever	1.00	0.00
Lloyds	1.00	0.00
Uel Newspapers	1.00	0.00
Nim Foods	1.00	0.00
Grubb James	1.00	0.00
Amco Group	1.00	0.00
Quintix Group	1.00	0.00
Glynedd	1.00	0.00
Computer People	1.00	0.00
Ocean Group	1.00	0.00
GRN	1.00	0.00
BOC Group	1.00	0.00
Redland	1.00	0.00
BOC	1.00	0.00
Proving	1.00	0.00
Lawrence	1.00	0.00
ELA	1.00	0.00
Micro Focus	1.00	0.00
Barrat	1.00	0.00
Diagnostica	1.00	0.00
Nat West	1.00	0.00
Ulster	1.00	0.00
Smith W & A	1.00	0.00
Br Petroleum	1.00	0.00
Land Sec	1.00	0.00
McIntyre	1.00	0.00
Scotliff	1.00	0.00
Stard	1.00	0.00
Romans	1.00	0.00
Leigh	1.00	0.00
Pow Tech	1.00	0.00
Egerton Trust	1.00	0.00
Appliance Ridge	1.00	0.00
Turnbull Scott	1.00	0.00
Shell	1.00	0.00
P & O Ltd	1.00	0.00
Phyco	1.00	0.00
Brayley	1.00	0.00
Cole Bros	1.00	0.00
Amec	1.00	0.00
Pennine	1.00	0.00
CH Ltd	1.00	0.00
UK Land	1.00	0.00
O. N. Investments Ltd	1.00	0.00

### UNDATED

Company	Price	Change
Unilever	1.00	0.00
Lloyds	1.00	0.00
Uel Newspapers	1.00	0.00
Nim Foods	1.00	0.00
Grubb James	1.00	0.00
Amco Group	1.00	0.00
Quintix Group	1.00	0.00
Glynedd	1.00	0.00
Computer People	1.00	0.00
Ocean Group	1.00	0.00
GRN	1.00	0.00
BOC Group	1.00	0.00
Redland	1.00	0.00
BOC	1.00	0.00
Proving	1.00	0.00
Lawrence	1.00	0.00
ELA	1.00	0.00
Micro Focus	1.00	0.00
Barrat	1.00	0.00
Diagnostica	1.00	0.00
Nat West	1.00	0.00
Ulster	1.00	0.00
Smith W & A	1.00	0.00
Br Petroleum	1.00	0.00
Land Sec	1.00	0.00
McIntyre	1.00	0.00
Scotliff	1.00	0.00
Stard	1.00	0.00
Romans	1.00	0.00
Leigh	1.00	0.00
Pow Tech	1.00	0.00
Egerton Trust	1.00	0.00
Appliance Ridge	1.00	0.00
Turnbull Scott	1.00	0.00
Shell	1.00	0.00
P & O Ltd	1.00	0.00
Phyco	1.00	0.00
Brayley	1.00	0.00
Cole Bros	1.00	0.00
Amec	1.00	0.00
Pennine	1.00	0.00
CH Ltd	1.00	0.00
UK Land	1.00	0.00
O. N. Investments Ltd	1.00	0.00

### INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Change
Unilever	1.00	0.00
Lloyds	1.00	0.00
Uel Newspapers	1.00	0.00
Nim Foods	1.00	0.00
Grubb James	1.00	0.00
Amco Group	1.00	0.00
Quintix Group	1.00	0.00
Glynedd	1.00	0.00
Computer People	1.00	0.00
Ocean Group	1.00	0.00
GRN	1.00	0.00
BOC Group	1.00	0.00
Redland	1.00	0.00
BOC	1.00	0.00
Proving	1.00	0.00
Lawrence	1.00	0.00
ELA	1.00	0.00
Micro Focus	1.00	0.00
Barrat	1.00	0.00
Diagnostica	1.00	0.00
Nat West	1.00	0.00
Ulster	1.00	0.00
Smith W & A	1.00	0.00
Br Petroleum	1.00	0.00
Land Sec	1.00	0.00
McIntyre	1.00	0.00
Scotliff	1.00	0.00
Stard	1.00	0.00
Romans	1.00	0.00
Leigh	1.00	0.00
Pow Tech	1.00	0.00
Egerton Trust	1.00	0.00
Appliance Ridge	1.00	0.00
Turnbull Scott	1.00	0.00
Shell	1.00	0.00
P & O Ltd	1.00	0.00
Phyco	1.00	0.00
Brayley	1.00	0.00
Cole Bros	1.00	0.00
Amec	1.00	0.00
Pennine	1.00	0.00
CH Ltd	1.00	0.00
UK Land	1.00	0.00
O. N. Investments Ltd	1.00	0.00

### BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Company	Price	Change
Unilever	1.00	0.00
Lloyds	1.00	0.00
Uel Newspapers	1.00	0.00
Nim Foods	1.00	0.00
Grubb James	1.00	0.00
Amco Group	1.00	0.00
Quintix Group	1.00	0.00
Glynedd	1.00	0.00
Computer People	1.00	0.00
Ocean Group	1.00	0.00
GRN	1.00	0.00
BOC Group	1.00	0.00
Redland	1.00	0.00
BOC	1.00	0.00
Proving	1.00	0.00
Lawrence	1.00	0.00
ELA	1.00	0.00
Micro Focus	1.00	0.00
Barrat	1.00	0.00
Diagnostica	1.00	0.00
Nat West	1.00	0.00
Ulster	1.00	0.00
Smith W & A	1.00	0.00
Br Petroleum	1.00	0.00
Land Sec	1.00	0.00
McIntyre	1.00	0.00
Scotliff	1.00	0.00
Stard	1.00	0.00
Romans	1.00	0.00
Leigh	1.00	0.00
Pow Tech	1.00	0.00
Egerton Trust	1.00	0.00
Appliance Ridge	1.00	0.00
Turnbull Scott	1.00	0.00
Shell	1.00	0.00
P & O Ltd	1.00	0.00
Phyco	1.00	0.00
Brayley	1.00	0.00
Cole Bros	1.00	0.00
Amec	1.00	0.00
Pennine	1.00	0.00
CH Ltd	1.00	0.00
UK Land	1.00	0.00
O. N. Investments Ltd	1.00	0.00

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Light trading

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began November 19. Dealings end December 7. Contango day December 10. Settlement day December 17. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (ns) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 36).

No.	Lower Company	Price	Change	Vol	P/E
38	250 400	228	25	85	72
39	100 100	100	0	10	10
40	100 100	100	0	10	10
41	100 100	100	0	10	10
42	100 100	100	0	10	10
43	100 100	100	0	10	10
44	100 100	100	0	10	10
45	100 100	100	0	10	10
46	100 100	100	0	10	10
47	100 100	100	0	10	10
48	100 100	100	0	10	10
49	100 100	100	0	10	10
50	100 100	100	0	10	10
51	100 100	100	0	10	10
52	100 100	100	0	10	10
53	100 100	100	0	10	10
54	100 100	100	0	10	10
55	100 100	100	0	10	10
56	100 100	100	0	10	10
57	100 100	100	0	10	10
58	100 100	100	0	10	10
59	100 100	100	0	10	10
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77	100 100	100	0	10	10
78	100 100	100	0	10	10
79	100 100	100	0	10	10
80	100 100	100	0	10	10
81	100 100	100	0	10	10
82	100 100	100	0	10	10
83	100 100	100	0	10	10
84	100 100	100	0	10	10
85	100 100	100	0	10	10
86	100 100	100	0	10	10
87	100 100	100	0	10	10
88	100 100	100	0	10	10
89	100 100	100	0	10	10
90	100 100	100	0	10	10
91	100 100	100	0	10	10
92	100 100	100	0	10	10
93	100 100	100	0	10	10
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95	100 100	100	0	10	10
96	100 100	100	0	10	10
97	100 100	100	0	10	10
98	100 100	100	0	10	10
99	100 100	100	0	10	10
100	100 100	100	0	10	10



Yr	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099
Yr	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

**INVESTMENT TRUSTS** **THIRD MARKET**

### THIRD MARKET

	-0.31	+0.27	+1.42
* Estimated dead carcass weight			

**Sherry v. Sherry**  
Before Lord Justice  
Justice Butler-Sloss  
Justice Beldam  
[Judgment November 1985]  
Where an order for  
discharging, on the  
injunction which the  
husband from the  
proceedings, the  
him of the top  
theless a review  
for the purposes  
the Matrimonial  
13 and, accord  
be aside on the  
was made with  
defeating the  
financial relief.  
The court of  
in a reserved judg  
the wife's ap  
dismissed the ap  
at Lincoln. On  
application in  
positions, man  
dant, Mr Dan  
husband in relat  
of properties.  
At Mr Vinton Hall  
Mr Peter Morrell  
dant, the husb  
appear and was n  
LORD JUSTICE  
SLOSS and that  
the husband  
separated in 1977.  
On January 24,  
obtained the in  
order made that  
six properties in  
husband had a  
3 and 5 Athlone  
420, Kelsy, the  
premises of the  
finances, and 40  
Street, all in Lin  
The wife's solic  
Teresa charge  
Chatter, which w  
registered land  
the other pro  
were registered  
them in an undi  
injunction statu  
of January 27, 1  
husband from se  
of or otherwise  
properties. Their  
subsequent order  
the injunction.  
On May 9, 1985  
tion was varied and  
was at liberty to  
 Terrace and 32 A  
that the injunction  
the other prop  
the only, after a  
injunctions.



## Court of Appeal

## Discretion to allow case to go on out of time

**Halford v Brookes and Another**  
Before Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Russell  
[Judgment November 26]

Knowledge that a particular claim was available was not "fact ascertainable only with the help of expert advice" within the meaning of section 14 of the Limitation Act 1980.

Where a plaintiff acting as a solicitor for her deceased husband's estate in 1978 that the injuries which had caused the deceased's death were intentionally inflicted by the defendants, she had at that date the necessary knowledge to begin proceedings within the three-year limitation period. Where she failed to do so until after the primary limitation period had expired when she had received legal advice that such facts might found a civil claim for battery, her claim was *prima facie* time barred.

However, in exercising its discretionary power under section 33 of the Act, the court was entitled to take into account the ignorance of her legal rights, and where no criticism in respect of the delay could be levelled against her and where, having regard to the nature of the events the delay was unlikely to render the evidence less cogent the court would disapply the limitation period and permit the action to continue.

The Court of Appeal so held allowing an appeal by Mrs Gail Halford, the plaintiff administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, Lynn Siddons, from Mr Justice Schiemann who had concluded on the hearing of a preliminary issue that her claim began in 1987 against Michael Brookes and Fitzroy Brookes for damages for battery was time barred and should be discontinued.

Mr Anthony Scriven, QC and Mr Patrick O'Connor for Mrs Halford; Mr Bernard

Livesey, QC and Mr Rupert Mayo for the first defendant; Mr Colin James, QC and Mr Edward Cousins for the second defendant.

**LORD JUSTICE RUSSELL** referred to the facts of the case. In particular that on April 3, 1978 the plaintiff's daughter, then aged 16, was strangled and stabbed to death in open countryside near the Trent and Mersey canal in Derbyshire.

The second defendant, then aged 15, confessed that he had attacked her with a knife and was charged with her murder. He later implicated the first defendant, his stepfather, alleging that the latter had planned the attack and had strangled and stabbed her repeatedly, the second defendant only inflicting superficial wounds because he was in fear of his stepfather.

At the trial the first defendant denied any knowledge of the attack, but the evidence supported the second defendant's version of events. In his Lordship's judgment there could be no doubt that at the time of the jury's verdict in November 1978 everyone concerned in the case, including the plaintiff, must have understood that one or other of the defendants had been responsible for the attack on the girl which had caused her death.

The plaintiff had consulted solicitors at that time and had been advised that the responsibility for instituting a further prosecution against the first defendant rested with the Director of Public Prosecutions. The question of civil proceedings was not canvassed at that stage.

In 1979 and in 1980 and 1981 further evidence came to light, but from the second defendant's acquittal in 1978 until July 1985 the plaintiff and her family continued the campaign to persuade the authorities to prosecute the first defendant. It was at that time that the first time the plaintiff consulted her current solicitors.

Following advice that a civil

claim for damages was feasible, legal aid was immediately obtained and the plaintiff issued the writ in April 1987. The defendants asserted that it was time barred.

His Lordship referred to the provisions of sections 11 and 14 which required such an action to be brought within three years from the date of knowledge of a fact ascertainable only with the help of expert advice so long as she had taken all reasonable steps to obtain that advice.

Mr Scriven had submitted that she did not have the requisite knowledge until 1985 when she first received legal advice in respect of a civil claim. He submitted that it was only then that she acquired the necessary knowledge with the help of that legal expert advice.

His Lordship did not accept that argument. The plaintiff did not require expert advice in order to invest her with the necessary knowledge contemplated by section 14. She was capable of acquiring that herself, and did so by the conclusion of the second defendant's trial in 1978. Section 14 therefore did not avail her and the action could only proceed if the court found it equitable pursuant to section 33 of the Act.

That section gave a wide discretion to the court, the exercise of which always depended on the individual circumstances of the individual case, although section 33(3) provided a mandatory requirement that the court should have regard to the matters listed in paragraphs (a) to (f), in particular (a) the length of and the

reasons for the delay on the plaintiff's part; (b) the extent to which having regard to the delay the evidence adduced or likely to be adduced by either party was or was likely to be less cogent than if the action had been brought within the primary limitation period; (c) the extent to which the plaintiff acted promptly and reasonably once it was known or ascertained that the defendant's act might be capable of giving rise to an action for damages; and (d) the steps taken by the plaintiff to obtain expert advice, legal and other expert advice and the nature of such advice.

The delay between the expiration of the primary limitation period and the issue of the writ was over six years. In many cases that would be fatal, since delay could lead to fading recollections and the disappearance of evidence to the extent that a fair trial could not be had. That was not the present case.

The answer to the question "Who killed Lynn Siddons?" would not depend on the accuracy of anyone's recollection, but essentially on the extent to which the first and second defendants were telling the truth or lying. There was no room for confusion or speculation when the conflict thus far had been so stark.

Despite the passage of time, his Lordship did not accept that a fair and accurate resolution of the conflict between the first and second defendants could not be achieved. In the case of the second defendant the very nature of his defence in the civil proceedings would necessarily involve an admission of liability to a limited extent, because on any view, he assaulted the victim.

Turning to the reasons for the delay, his Lordship could detect no legitimate criticism of the plaintiff. One who knew of the existence of the right to sue, had done all that could reasonably be expected of her, and it would not be right to regard any

part of the delay as being her responsibility.

The defendants had asserted that a material consideration was that the plaintiff would recover the fruits of litigation, and that the probabilities being that both defendants were impecunious, state funds, in the form of the legal aid granted to all parties, should not be expended so as to obtain little more than a declaratory judgment.

His Lordship found the argument unavailing. What was at issue was not a tortious wrong, but a criminal offence, and the plaintiff was pursuing a civil claim for damages.

There was no prejudice to a legally aided defendant if he were sued by a legally aided plaintiff. In any event there was some evidence that both defendants were gainfully employed and with a judgment payable by instalments at least some financial benefit might accrue to the plaintiff.

His Lordship bore in mind that the plaintiff had obtained legal aid, which she would not have done, if the legal aid authorities had not considered that it was reasonable for her to bring the proceedings.

His Lordship had misdirected himself in concluding that the cogency of the evidence was likely to be diminished by the delay and that the plaintiff was culpable for the delay. That entitled the appellate court to intervene, and exercise a fresh discretion.

Lordship's view it would be equitable to allow the action to proceed.

The Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Nourse delivered judgments concurring in the result.

Solicitors: Seifert Sedley Williams; Buckle Melville, Peterborough; Hunt & Coombe, Peterborough.

## Law Report November 28 1990

## Condition on criminal case assets order

**In re O and Another**  
Before Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Glidwell and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson  
[Judgment November 21]

An order requiring the disclosure of assets made in connection with a restraint order under the Criminal Justice Act 1988 was collateral to criminal proceedings and accordingly did not arise in a criminal cause or matter, nor was it subject to an order of the High Court within the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal.

His Lordship found the argument unavailing. What was at issue was not a tortious wrong, but a criminal offence, and the plaintiff was pursuing a civil claim for damages.

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## Condition on criminal case assets order

sections 71 to 75, and was civil in character. Where it otherwise, third parties such as banks would be left with no avenue of appeal if they were aggrieved at the orders of the High Court.

Having held that the Court of Appeal had jurisdiction, the next question was whether the judge had jurisdiction to make the order under appeal. The 1988 Act contained no provisions expressly empowering the High Court to make any such order but in his Lordship's judgment it was inherent in the statute.

His Lordship referred to the similar question which arose in the context of *Mareva* injunctions, where orders for the disclosure of assets were frequently made.

In *A. J. Bekker & Co Ltd v Bilton* ([1981] QB 923, 940) the Court of Appeal held that it was inherent in the power granted by section 45 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 (now section 37 of the Supreme Court Act 1981) that the High Court should also have "power to make such ancillary orders as appear to the court to be just and convenient to ensure that the exercise of the *Mareva* jurisdiction is effective to achieve its purpose" (per Lord Justice Ackner).

Equally, in his Lordship's judgment, the High Court must have been intended to have power to render effective a restraint order made under section 77 of the 1988 Act.

Mr Timothy Sisley for the applicants; Mr Walter Aylmer QC and Mr Andrew Mitchell for the Crown Prosecution Service.

**THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS** said that essentially the issue as to jurisdiction was whether the order under appeal was a judgment in a criminal cause or matter or merely a judgment collateral to such a judgment. If in the former category the court had no jurisdiction, but if in the latter, it had.

The jurisdiction to make restraint orders under the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 was conferred on the High Court by the Criminal Justice Act 1988 and a decision in relation to one Act would apply equally to the other.

The outstanding feature of the legislation was the clear dichotomy made between sections 71 and 75. Section 71, which conferred on crown courts and magistrates' courts jurisdiction to make confiscation orders in criminal proceedings and provided for enforcement procedures thereafter, and sections 74 and 75, which conferred jurisdiction on the High Court to make restraint and charging orders designed to preserve assets on which the order of the criminal courts might be a later stage.

In his Lordship's judgment, there was an issue estoppel, since the illegibility of the nine documents was pivotal to Mr Justice Leggatt's rejection of the application for discovery.

The estoppel could have been avoided by the production of new material, but none had been produced.

The applicant could not now be heard to argue that the documents were relevant. Such an argument would be an abuse of the process, having regard to the previous argument and the decision rejecting it.

Mr Justice Garland said: "Hind; CFS, HQ; Macfarlane; Treasury Solicitor."

## Condition on criminal case assets order

Thus where in civil proceedings a defendant was ordered to answer interrogatories, it was a valid reason for refusing to comply with the order if, and to the extent, that he could reasonably claim that to do so would involve a risk of self-incrimination.

The common law could be varied or even ousted by statute, but it required clear words, or even clearer implication, to achieve that result particularly where so old and fundamental a freedom was involved.

His Lordship referred to section 14 of the Civil Evidence Act 1968 and to section 31(1) of the Theft Act 1968 where Parliament had addressed the problem, solving it in different ways.

The appellants faced charges under the Theft Act in respect of which section 31 might give them sufficient protection, but they also faced conspiracy charges in relation to which it would be ineffective.

His Lordship could not construe section 31 or any other relevant provision of the 1968 Act as abrogating the common-law rule against self-incrimination. The appellants could therefore be required to comply with the disclosure order if and in so far as to do so might tend to incriminate them.

That would or might frustrate the purpose of the order and, if there were any round the problem, might suggest that Parliament had implicitly varied the common-law rule.

However, there was a solution, namely if any other conditions on the use which might be made of the affidavits sworn in compliance with the order, an appropriate condition which should be inserted in the orders for disclosure in aid of a restraint order would read:

"No disclosure made in compliance with this order shall be used as evidence in the prosecution of an offence alleged to have been committed by the person required to make that disclosure or by any spouse of that person."

The court had been told that in another case the CPS had been required to give an undertaking limiting the class of person to whom the disclosed information could be given and the purposes for which it could be used.

His Lordship did not wish to be taken to criticise such an approach, but he considered it preferable to impose a condition in the order rather than to seek an undertaking.

His Lordship would allow the appeal to the extent of imposing the condition, but no further.

Lord Justice Glidwell delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson agreed.

Solicitors: Martin Gray & Co, Hove; CFS.

## Public interest immunity doctrine applies in crime cases

**Regina v Governor of Pentonville Prison and Others, Ex parte Osman (No 4)**  
Before Lord Justice Mann and Mr Justice Gordan  
[Judgment November 14]

The doctrine of public interest immunity applied in criminal proceedings, including *habeas corpus* applications, as well as in civil proceedings. The application of the doctrine in criminal proceedings required that the public interest in non-disclosure be weighed against the interests of justice. The immunity was not extinguished by limited dissemination of the documents.

The privilege in regard to the disclosure of material leading to the detection of crime was a separate head of privilege. Issue estoppel could apply to applications for *habeas corpus* and there was no reason why a decision on an interlocutory matter could not give rise to an issue estoppel.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in granting a motion by the Secretary of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office under Order 41, rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court that passages in affidavits by Lorrain Ernie Osman in the context of his fourth application for *habeas corpus* dated February 5, 1990 be struck out.

Mr D. Martin Thomas, QC,

Mr Mark H. Lomas and Mr John Mok, of the Hong Kong Bar, for the applicant; Mr Kevin De Haan and Miss Clare Montgomery, for the Governor of Pentonville Prison; Mr Clive Nicholas, QC and Mr Graham Grant, of the Hong Kong Bar, for the government of Hong Kong; Mr John Laws and Mr Stephen Richards for the Secretary of State.

**LORD JUSTICE MANN** said that in the course of an earlier *habeas corpus* application by the same applicant the Divisional Court on October 3, 1989 had ordered disclosure of nine documents sought by the applicant.

Those documents included confidential letters between the Hong Kong government, the Malaysian High Commission and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, relating to the applicant's extradition to Hong Kong on fraud charges which were unsuccessful *habeas corpus* applications since he was committed on June 1, 1987 under section 7(5) of the Fugitive Offenders Act 1967.

The Secretary of State sought to expunge references to the documents on the ground that they were subject to public interest immunity and/or were irrelevant.

His Lordship said that although an application for *habeas corpus* did not end in the establishment of guilt or innocence it did affect the liberty of the subject. He regarded *Amund v Home Secretary and Minister of Defence* (1990) 1 AC 147 as a decisive authority for the criminal character of such proceedings.

The seminal cases in public interest immunity did not refer at all to criminal proceedings and expressed the principles in general terms. His Lordship could see no reason why those principles should not apply to criminal proceedings.

The application of the doctrine would involve a different balancing exercise in criminal proceedings, weighing the public interest in non-disclosure against the interests of justice. Where the interests of justice concerned public interest immunity to be attached to the interests of justice was plainly very great indeed.

The question was whether the interests of justice in a particular case outweighed the considerations of public interest immunity. In such cases no weight was to be attached to the interests of justice was plainly very great indeed.

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## Discharge of injunction did not protect sale of property

**Sherry v Sherry**  
Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Butler-Sloss and Lord Justice Beldam  
[Judgment November 14]

Where an order had been made discharging, on the face of it, an injunction which prohibited a husband from disposing of his properties, the disposition by him of the properties was nevertheless a reviewable disposition for the purposes of section 37 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 and, accordingly, it could be set aside on the ground that it was made with the intention of defeating the wife's claim for financial relief.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment, allowing the wife's appeal from the dismissal by Judge Hutchinson on November 18, 1988, of her application to set aside a disposition made to the defendant, Mr Daniel Hart, by her husband in relation to a number of properties.

Mr Victor Hall for the wife; Mr Peter March for the defendant; the husband did not appear and was not represented.

**LORD JUSTICE BUTLER-SLOSS** said that the wife married the husband in 1981. They separated in 1987.

On January 29, 1988, the wife obtained the first of seven orders made in which the husband made a financial interest: 3 and 5 Atham Terrace, 32A and 32B Robey Street, and premises of the husband's business, and 405 and 450 High Street, all in Lincoln.

The wife's solicitors placed a Class F charge on 5 Atham Terrace, which was unregistered land. The other properties were registered land and injunctions were granted in respect of them in accordance with the order of January 29 restraining the husband from selling, disposing of or otherwise dealing with the properties. There were three subsequent orders continuing the injunction.

On May 9, 1988 the injunction was varied so that 3 Atham Terrace and 32A Robey Street, but the injunction remained on the other properties. Subsequently, after a further order, the only properties on which the injunction remained were 405 and 450 High Street.

On June 16, 1988, by consent an order was made which on its face discharged the injunction.

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## Landlord can occupy room without sleeping there

**Palmer v McNamara**  
For the purposes of section 12 of the Rent Act 1977 (tenants of residential landlords not to be protected tenants under section 12) the fact that a room was occupied by the landlord did not prevent the room being a "dwelling house" and the fact that the landlord did not sleep there did not prevent his occupying it "as his residence".

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Bingham) so held on November 23 when dismissing an appeal by the tenant, Kevin McNamara, from an order for possession of a ground-floor flat in Drakfield Road, Tooting, London, made by Judge Sullivan in favour of the landlord, Oliver Rees Palmer.

His Lordship said that the fact that the landlord did not want to cook and so had no cooker did not prevent his room being a "dwelling house". It was established by long authority that occupancy "as his residence" meant occupancy "as his home", which was a question of fact and degree, and the fact that the landlord did not sleep in his room did not necessarily entail that the room was not his residence. The judge's conclusion was correct in all the circumstances.

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## Serving writ out of jurisdiction with defective affidavit

**Walton Insurance Ltd v Deutsche Ruck (UK) Reinsurance Co Ltd and Another**  
Before Lord Justice Nourse, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Leggatt  
[Judgment November 23]

Where upon an application for leave to issue a writ and to serve notice thereof out of the jurisdiction, leave could not be then extended to any new cause of action.

That principle was not to be extended to the present case where there had been no change in either the cause of action or to any of the grounds in the application to serve.

The only change had been a change in the motivation of the plaintiffs for proceeding against the second defendants and the judge had been entirely correct to allow the service to stand.

The Court of Appeal so held when dismissing the appeal of Guy Carpenter & Co Inc, insurance brokers in New York, against the dismissal by Mr Justice Sweeney on March 7, 1989 of their application to set aside the decision of Mr Justice Hirst on July 13, 1988 to grant leave to the plaintiffs, Walton Insurance Ltd, to issue and to serve a writ of summons upon the out of the jurisdiction as second defendants as being a proper and necessary part of the proceedings in the plaintiffs' action against the first defendants, Deutsche Ruck (UK) Reinsurance Ltd.

Mr Stephen Tomlinson, QC and Mr Stephen Hofmeyr for Carpenter; Mr Peter Irvin for Walton.

**LORD JUSTICE NOURSE** said that recent authorities had applied but had not extended the principle of *Parker v Schuler* ([1901] TLR 299) that

## Evidence of dumping of waste necessary

**J.B. & M. Motor Haulage Ltd v London Waste Regulation Authority**

Justices could not convict a defendant of the offence of failing to furnish information to the relevant authority, contrary to section 93(3) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, without hearing evidence linking the defendant to the substantive offence of illegally dumping waste contrary to section 33(3).

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice O'Brien) so held on November 13 when quashing the conviction of J.B. & M. Motor Haulage Ltd February 13, 1989 by Hove Magistrates on seven

## Evidence of dumping of waste necessary

counts of failing to comply with section 93 of the 1974 Act in that it refused to furnish the London Waste Regulation Authority with information requested pursuant to that section.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that there had been no evidence before the justices which linked the appellant to the substantive offence of the illegal dumping of waste contrary to section 33(3) of the 1974 Act.

That being so, there could be no offence on the part of the appellant of failing to provide information to the authority, contrary to section 93(3), with regard to the substantive offence.

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# Business looks to Europe to beat the recession

Even the most optimistic people in the commercial property business now admit that the market is in recession, and will not improve for some time. This brings the opportunity, and the need, to look at other markets, so British companies are having to broaden their outlook to Europe.

A few resourceful companies have already moved in, or at least put their toe in the water, but there is now a noticeable increase in interest in both western and eastern Europe.

The first MIPIM event, organised by the French international market of property professionals, which aimed to provide an international property market, was held in March this year in Cannes, attracting more than 3,000 participants from 22 countries, and more than 200 exhibiting companies.

The organisers are planning a second MIPIM in the south of France at the same time next year, confident that developments, such as the booming office market in Paris and the unification of Germany, have opened new channels for expansion, both for attracting investment and for making contacts with overseas companies looking to establish operations in the UK.

A few deals were done, but the event was essentially an international talking shop. Its success has led to increased interest, and the organisers expect the second MIPIM to be 60 per cent bigger.

**British companies are seeking new horizons in the east and south of the Continent as the home market collapses, property correspondent Christopher Warman reports**

More than 100 international companies have already signed up to exhibit, including Watergate International Holdings, Chester International, the Commission for the New Towns, Midland Bank, Abbey National, and the American Banker Security Pacific and Goldman Sachs. Eurotunnel is another company expected to attend.

Links with the International Council of Shopping Centers, which is holding its annual conference nearby in Nice at the same time, and the National Association of Corporate Real Estate Executives will also boost numbers. Further evidence of the spreading importance of Europe comes from a report published by Healey & Baker, the international consultant, on the "sunbelt" strip running from Barcelona to Trieste through the Côte d'Azur.

The report explains that the area's population of 30 million produces about a tenth of the wealth of the European Community. An area of high-tech production and services is emerging in the south.

Terence Rendixson, the author of the report, says that, as in

California, the European sunbelt relates more to the rise of the south than to the demise of the north. "The London, Frankfurt, Paris triangle, with Brussels at the centre, shows every sign of remaining Europe's administrative, financial and business centre," the report says. "However, the sunbelt area already has an indisputable track record for growth and is likely to go on outperforming the economies of the three countries (Spain, France and Italy) it spans."

Italy has a gross domestic product that is smaller than those of Germany and France, but greater than Britain's, and it is a leading economic power in Europe. Italy's industrial strength lies in its northern regions, whereas Spain is looking to Catalonia to match Italy's present productivity by 2025. Between these two regions of the sunbelt lies the fastest growing part of the French economy, the report says. Despite this potential, there is still the likelihood of labour shortages in the Nineties, thanks to negligible migration into northern Italy and Catalonia. High-tech companies will therefore have to

move nearer to the suppliers of skilled people, the big universities and polytechnics.

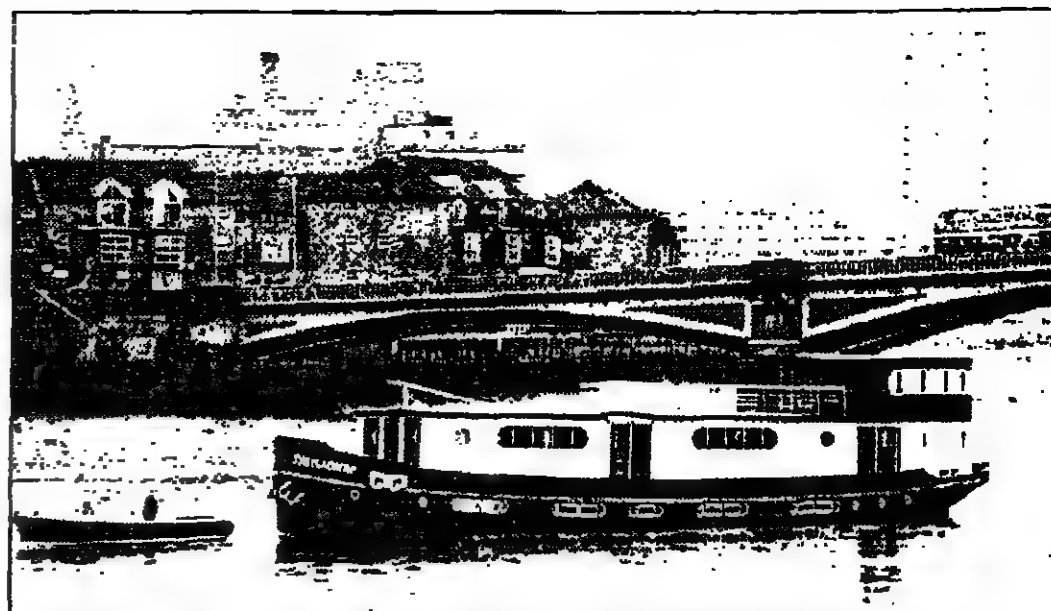
The other important consideration, transport, has brought improvements. The Spanish have even changed the gauge of their railways, so that by the end of the century the French, Spanish and Italian railways can run services at 250 kilometres per hour (150mph) from the Rhone valley, east and west to Nice and Barcelona, and from Lyons, through the Alps, to Turin and Milan.

The report concludes that the sunbelt area will be in competition with eastern Europe, but its specialisation in high technology, underpinned by political stability and the quality of life, seems likely to continue to attract investors.

Earlier this month, a European investment conference organised by Jones Lang Wootton looked at prospects in eastern Europe in the light of the realisation that, while investment opportunities can and will be found, primarily in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the commitment must be long-term. Developers generally see more immediate attractions than pure investors.

Germany's investment capacity is now being directed mainly towards the former East Germany, resulting in less investment available for the markets of Spain and Italy.

**Exhibition details:** International Exhibition Organisation (071-528 0066).



## An ideal sales office?

The Flagship may seem an unusual office building, but it is claimed to be the first ship designed to be a floating corporate headquarters. Last week, it made its maiden voyage from a dockyard in Brentford, west London, to a mooring at Cadogan Pier on the Chelsea Embankment. The ship is the first marine office venture of the London Tideway Company, which designed and commissioned the refit on the hull of

a 252-tonne Dutch coaster. The accommodation, on three decks, totals 2,600 sq ft, including a boardroom and room for up to 30 staff. The Flagship is being marketed by London Tideway and the agent John D. Wood, who suggest that it could become the London base of an international company, an architectural or design group, or an advertising agency headquarters. The price of this "office" is more than £400,000.

**The Bride of Denmark**, a rare, private pub, is being offered for sale as part of one of London's finest Georgian office properties, a group of five intercommunicating, Grade I listed buildings at Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. The Victorian-style pub in the basement is open only to occupants and visitors, and was created after the second world war when H. de C. Hastings, the joint owner of Architectural Press, which occupied the building, brought together a number of Victorian pub fittings he had rescued from the

### IN THE MARKET

**tilitz.** The buildings consist of 12,634 sq ft of office space and are being offered by Baker Lorenz and Newton Perkins, the agents, at the unusually low rent of less than £19 per sq ft, with a 20-year full repairing and insuring lease.

**Park Row House** in Leeds is an impressive 45,000 sq ft office development in the city's main business core. The building will be available for occupation next month after a programme of

restoration. Park Row is likely to be the first office building in Leeds to achieve £20 per sq ft for a large letting, according to Robert Firth, of the agent Bernard Thorpe, which is marketing it with Knight Frank & Rutley and Weatherall Green and Smith. The offices have been constructed behind the Alfred Waterhouse facade and the development was carried out by Burton Property Trust and Confederation Life. The agents are quoting £25 per sq ft for the ground-floor banking hall and £20 per sq ft for the offices.

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# Packer throws his weighty shadow over five-day game

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# Taxi On Target worth following

By MANDARIN  
(MICHAEL PHILLIPS)

PETER Niven, the widely-admired Yorkshire-based jockey, who has ridden 25 winners already this season, can add to that tally by landing a double at Hexham today on Taxi On Target (12.45) and Shoon Wind (2.45).

The majority of Niven's winners have been for the Hexham trainer, Mary Reveley, whose horses are clearly in fine form since she has won ten races with her last 29 runners.

Now, Taxi On Target is napped to make a good contribution to that score by winning the Hexhamshire Novices' Chase.

It was over today's course and distance that he created such a favourable impression earlier this month when beating Majic Rein by six lengths on his steeplechasing debut. In



Niven: can maintain fine form with Hexham double

the meantime, Majic Rein has paid him a compliment by winning his next race at Kelso. Majic Rein takes on Taxi On Target again this afternoon but it is hard to envisage him reversing the placings

with Taxi On Target on this occasion.

It is also pertinent to point out that Teacake, Gordon Richards's representative, finished a long way behind Majic Rein in that Kelso race.

Shoon Wind, my selection for the David Evers Handicap Chase, was trained by Richard Beever last season but is now with Michael Hammond, who has made such a fine start to his new career since injury forced him to hang up his riding boots.

When The Malkin won at Catterick on Monday, Hammond was enjoying his fifth win, which was his target for the whole season; and that after winning five races on the Flat in the autumn.

As Shoon Wind lost his way over fences last season, he now features on a reasonable mark in the handicap. An encouraging run over hurdles at Newcastle recently should

have primed him for this occasion.

Niven will also be hopeful of winning the Racing Post Novices' Chase Qualifier for Mrs Reveley on Hey Rawley, who is clearly better than he looked first time out this season at Sedgefield, where he was pulled up. In this instance, though, I prefer to take a chance with Sweet City, who has his superior over hurdles.

If Niven does land a double, he may well not be alone since the stylish Mark Dwyer has a clear chance of doing likewise on Newholme Farm (1.15) and Stage Fell (3.15).

Newholme Farm, my selection for the Bellingham Novices' Hurdle, was still in with a chance of beating Icarus (a winner at Market Rasen on Saturday) when he stumbled and nearly fell on the flat between the last two hurdles at Wetherby.

At Hereford, Jamie Os-

borne, can win the Bet With The Tote Novices' Chase Qualifier for Oliver Sherwood on Mandrakki Shuffle, who finally got his act together at Taunton earlier this month.

Well that Fu's Lady, Banbridge, and Ruststone should all go in the Sidney Phillips Handicap Chase. I prefer to take a chance with Special, even though he could well start the outsider of four and even though he has not raced this season. A winner first time out last term, he is reported to be in equally good form now.

The Marden Novices' Hurdle should chiefly concern King's Shilling and Sweet Glow, who both finished second on their jumping debuts: King's Shilling behind Crystal Beam at Plumpton a week ago and Sweet Glow behind Cornwall Prince at Kempton the week before. The latter is just preferred.

At Hereford, Jamie Os-

## Dunwoody choice leaves Bradley on Desert Orchid

By GEORGE RAE

RICHARD Dunwoody has chosen to ride Waterloo Boy in preference to Desert Orchid in the Tingle Creek Chase at Sandown Park on Saturday.

Graham Bradley takes over on Desert Orchid, becoming only the fifth jockey to be associated with the grey in 64 starts over jumps. He follows Richard Linley, Colin Brown, Simon Sherwood and Dunwoody himself who has ridden Desert Orchid on the Flat.

Bradley, who enjoyed notable success during his association with Michael Dickinson, is an accomplished horseman whose talents have often been overshadowed by his countryman, David Elsworth, however, has long been one of his greatest admirers.

Despite being given a free hand by Richard Burridge, the owner of Desert Orchid, Dunwoody delayed his decision to make certain that he would not endanger future rides on Desert Orchid by deserting him on this occasion.

"It was a difficult decision

and I'm grateful to Desert Orchid's connections for being so understanding," Dunwoody said yesterday. "I haven't given

the race itself much thought at this stage, there are still four days to go and plenty of other rides to think about before then."

Dunwoody has made the predictable choice, Desert Orchid is not as potent a force over two miles as he is over longer distances, and that weakness is compounded by his having to concede 16lb to the David Nicholson-trained Waterloo Boy, a specialist at the trip.

Waterloo Boy and Desert Orchid met on their seasonal reappearance at Devon earlier this month when, at level weights, Waterloo Boy unseated jockey Jamie Osborne and Desert Orchid finished six lengths second to Sabin Du Loir, who is also an intended runner on Saturday.

Of the eight five-day acceptances, only Desert Orchid (12 stone), Waterloo Boy (10st 12lb) and Sabin Du Loir (10st 8lb) will carry their correct weights in the limited handicap, which has a minimum weight of 10st 7lb.

Corals keep Waterloo Boy at 11-8 favourite, followed by Sabin Du Loir at 7-4 and Desert Orchid on 4-1.

## Piggott turns his hand to all-weather racing

Brown As A Berry for his wife, Susan, and Native Mage for his brother-in-law, Robert Armstrong.

Richard Muddle, managing director of Southwell, said: "This marks a major turning point for the course. It is the first time we have had a big name and, hopefully, the other star jockeys will follow suit."

Piggott won the listed Prix La Fabuleux, the most valuable race at Maisons-Laffitte yesterday, on Dear Doctor, trained by John Hammond. His other good mount, Inverell, was a non-runner.

Piggott's partners Casey for Irish trainer Tommy Stack,

THE third-latest race on Cheltenham's old course, which claimed the lives of two experienced chasers on Mackeson Gold Cup day, could be moved before the National Hunt Festival in March (Phil McNamee writes).

Jockey Club officials, trainers, jockeys and racecourse staff are to meet next month to discuss the problems presented by the downhill race from Fleet after the fact Abbey and Alouet were put down on November 10.

The meeting was called following an examination of the

fact that the race was run on a surface which was too hard and, while attracting large fields and fair crowds, the top jockeys have been conspicuous by their absence.

Part Eddery, Steve Causton and Willie Carson have so far declined to ride, so Piggott's decision can be seen as a vote of confidence in the course.

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## SQUASH RACKETS

### Nervous Macree freezes in debut

By COLIN McQUILLAN

A NERVOUS debut by Rebecca Macree, the profoundly deaf Essex player who is thought likely to break into the English top ten this season, left Keobok Nottingham a point ahead of Yellow Pages Caversham squad that looks strong enough on paper to mount two teams in the SRA Women's Super League.

Macree has emerged at the age of 19 as an improving player with an unusually individual approach that owes much to the enforced isolation of her hearing condition. She spent the last league season at South Essex, where she was teamed with the Cannons squad and benefited from both the physical training available there and the tactical input of Neil Harvey, the Cannons coach and captain.

Against Faversham, a small but tough 29-year-old born in Brazil but now based in Southampton, playing at third string for Lee on Saturday, Macree's hopes of translating that London apprenticeship into a winning performance froze.

Robbie's competitive record is too occasional even to rate a place on the England ranking list, won 10-8, 9-1, 9-6 in 35 minutes to salvage an unexpected point for Lee on Saturday. Macree's hopes of translating that London apprenticeship into a winning performance froze.

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## HEREFORD

Selections  
By Mandarin

12.30 Sweet Glow.  
1.00 Special.  
1.30 Fast Study.

2.00 March Above.  
2.30 Mandrakki Shuffle.  
3.00 Clean Through.  
3.30 Daring Princess.

Michael Seely's selection: 1.00 Bannbridge.

## Going: good

12.30 MARDEN NOVICES HURDLE (21,360: 2m) (17 runners)

1 148 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 2 149 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 3 150 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 4 151 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 5 152 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 6 153 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 7 154 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 8 155 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 9 156 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 10 157 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 11 158 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 12 159 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 13 160 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 14 161 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 15 162 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 16 163 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 17 164 MARDEN NOVICE 28 (2m) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2.

1.00 SIDNEY PHILLIPS HANDICAP CHASE (23,051: 2m 3f) (4 runners)

1 165 SIDNEY PHILLIPS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 2 166 SIDNEY PHILLIPS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 3 167 SIDNEY PHILLIPS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 4 168 SIDNEY PHILLIPS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2.

1.30 BISHOPS FROME NOVICES HANDICAP HURDLE (22,320: 2m 3f) (18 runners)

1 169 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 2 170 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 3 171 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 4 172 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 5 173 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 6 174 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 7 175 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 8 176 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 9 177 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 10 178 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 11 179 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 12 180 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 13 181 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 14 182 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 15 183 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 16 184 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 17 185 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 18 186 BISHOPS FROME 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2.

1.50 FORM FOCUS (22,320: 2m 3f) (18 runners)

1 187 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 2 188 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 3 189 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 4 190 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 5 191 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 6 192 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 7 193 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 8 194 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 9 195 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 10 196 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 11 197 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 12 198 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 13 199 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 14 200 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 15 201 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 16 202 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 17 203 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2. 18 204 FORM FOCUS 28 (2m 3f) (Mrs M. Seely) M. Seely 11-2.

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# Defiant Graham is in the mood to silence his critics

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- RACING 45
- RUGBY UNION 46

# England flout Gattling ban

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT, IN BRISBANE  
AND RICHARD STREETON

THE England cricket team's management was guilty of an error of judgment here yesterday when it accepted an offer from Mike Gattling, the banned former captain, to help out at net practice.

Gattling was brought into the England squad session without reference to the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB). That body may face representations from members of the International Cricket Council (ICC) over its interpretation of the five-year suspension imposed on Gattling when he led the unsanctioned tour of South Africa earlier this year.

In London, Lieutenant-Colonel John Stephenson, secretary of the ICC, said Gattling and the England management had been "rather insensitive". He added: "There has been no actual breach of the ICC agreement by England but it is open to question whether or not the spirit of the law has been broken. I do not think it was a wise thing to do."

Stephenson said it was too early to know whether he would receive any complaints about what had happened. "I suppose if anybody contacts the ICC officially, I might have to write to the 'United Kingdom' for clarification of what happened and the circumstances."

This time last year, members of Gattling's side shared routine indoor winter practice with county team-mates before their departure for South Africa. The "rebels", though, were barred from using the Lillehall National Sports Centre before setting out.

Sam Ramsamy, the executive chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), criticised "the officers of the TCCB who invited Gattling to take part in the practice session."

Ramsamy did not direct too much blame towards Gattling himself. "In a very peripheral way, he has been trespassing on the rules governing his ban," he said. "But the spirit is as important as the letter of the agreement and we feel a bit perturbed that the people in charge of the team have found it fit to invite him to take part in a training session."

Alan Smith, the chief executive of the TCCB, said in a statement yesterday: "Having suffered a heavy defeat, the England team and management are quite rightly keen to take advantage of every asset available to them to improve performances in order to regain the Ashes."

"While it is true that Mike Gattling is banned by ICC regulations from playing Test cricket, there is no doubt he is very eager to see Australia beaten and offered his services. It would seem foolish to ignore his expertise and

experience in the circumstances. Gattling is banned for five years from playing international cricket but he's not banned from helping England in any other way."

Gattling was banned under the ICC resolution of January 1989 which forbade all "sporting contact" with South Africa.

The resolution specifically mentioned playing, coaching or administering cricket in South Africa but did not cover practising with an international side.

There will also be those on the TCCB itself unhappy that Gattling, who is in Australia as a member of the media, has been embraced by the official tour party after being so closely identified with the damaging and divisive South African tour. Ted Dexter, the chairman of the England committee, may be among those most uneasy, having deplored the defection of Gattling and others by saying at the time: "Their first and only loyalty should have been to English cricket."

Although there is plainly no intention of Gattling being considered as a player on the tour, it was, at best, insensitive to involve him on such a public level when his suspension from international cricket can be construed as prohibiting any contact that could be viewed as benefiting England.

During the first Test, Gattling was inconspicuously, if innocently, close to the team, even inspecting the pitch with Graham Gooch before start of play. At the nets yesterday he bowled and hit catches but when the squad began a full-scale, middle practice, he slipped away to a lunch engagement wondering what all the fuss was about. "I can't see anything wrong," he said. "It is no different from any other English cricketer helping out."

Gattling no doubt volunteered himself with the best intentions when he dined with the management team of Peter Lush and Micky Stewart on Monday evening. His offer was based on providing an extra, experienced player at practice, in addition to helping rid himself of excess winter pounds. If he can be criticised, it is only for the naivety which has been his downfall on more than one issue.

The compliance of Lush and Stewart is less comfortably excused. Lush, having confirmed that he did not deem it necessary to seek authority on the matter, stated: "Mike is nothing officially to do with the team and I do not see any conflict."

Lush should have thanked Gattling but told him that it would be unwise to flaunt a suspended player. Explaining how the situation arose, Lush



Explosive partnership: Gattling striking out at the bowling of Stewart, the England manager, yesterday

said: "Mike volunteered himself. We considered his situation but he has a lot to offer, and I would be very surprised if people objected."

Gattling has long had a special relationship with Stewart, a prime mover to restore him as captain in 1989, only a year after he had been dismissed.

As a captain-manager partnership, Gattling and Stewart enjoyed great success in Australia four years ago but were subsequently responsible for presiding over, and implicitly condoning, a breakdown in player discipline that might have cost both their jobs.

Kapil Dev landmark, page 44

## Marshall reported for abuse

LAHORE (Reuters) — The West Indies fast bowler, Malcolm Marshall, has been reported to the West Indies tour management and to the cricket authorities in Pakistan for abusing the umpires during the second cricket test between the two countries, Pakistani cricket officials said yesterday.

West Indies won the match on Sunday to square the three-match series 1-1, largely thanks to Marshall's figures of four for 24 in the second innings, but the Barbados bowler tangled several times with the umpire, Riazuddin,

after being warned for running on to the pitch and having trouble with his run up.

Cricket officials said he abused Riazuddin, who complained to the West Indies manager, Lance Gibbs, and the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan. West Indies next play a three-day match against a Combined XI starting in Sargodha on Sunday before the last Test in Lahore on December 6.

Daryl Foster, aged 50, the coach to the Western Australian Cricket Association, is to be Kent's new coach for next season.

The Kent cricket chairman, Jim Woodhouse, said: "In his time with Western Australia, they have won the Sheffield Shield eight times, won seven one-day competitions and we hope he will bring the winning habit to Kent."

The Leicestershire opening batsman, Tim Boon, has settled his contract dispute with the county and decided to stay at Grace Road. There had been speculation that he might join his native county, Yorkshire. Boon, aged 29, has accepted a two-year deal with the option of a one-year extension.

## Ailing Villa need victory

By CHRIS MOORE

AS GRAHAM Taylor's successor at Aston Villa, Dr Jozsef Venglos could hardly have hoped for a more satisfactory baptism in English football: a 2-0 home win over Internazionale, the manager of the month award for October, an extended contract and a substantial pay rise.

But the honeymoon is over. The man who guided Czechoslovakia to the World Cup quarter-finals in Italy faces today the real pressures of English football. Ironically, it has all gone sour for Venglos since Villa won widespread admiration for their victory over Internazionale at the UEFA Cup on October 24.

Since then, they have performed as if basking in that triumph. They have gone six

games without a win in the first division, scoring only one goal. They have lost their last four away games, including a 3-0 second-leg beating in Milan. After 14 League games, they are 24 points behind Liverpool, to whom they finished runners-up last season. Villa have fallen to within two points of the relegation mark.

"What's up, Doc?" was the question posed by the back-page headline in the *Birmingham Evening Mail* this week. While it may be premature to panic, there will be genuine alarm if Villa come unstuck against Middlesbrough in their Rumbelows Cup fourth-round tie at Villa Park tonight.

"That, and our home game against Sheffield United on Saturday, is the immediate

route out of our predicament," John Ward, Villa's assistant manager, said yesterday. "We haven't lost at home this season and have won six of our seven cup-ties. If you get into the last eight of any competition, you have got to start fancying yourselves to go all the way. That's the motivation and incentive we have to pick the whole thing up and put it right."

Venglos needs to administer an instant remedy to Villa's problems after successive 2-0 defeats at Norwich City and Luton Town, while Middlesbrough, who beat Villa in the semi-finals of last season's Zenith Cup, won 5-2 at Oxford on Saturday to take their away goals total to 21.

Villa's problems may stem from their three-man central defence, which invariably

leaves them one short in the holding midfield area. Unless one of these central defenders pushes forward to fill the gap, a role that two Stars, their latest signing, has been bought from Czechoslovakia to fill when he is fit, the system often falls down as Villa are overrun in midfield.

As a result, David Platt spends more time defending than getting forward, leaving Tony Casciaro with inadequate support up front. Platt admitted at the weekend: "We are not creating chances and haven't been too happy defensively, either."

Villa have to start scoring goals again, and the temptation, at least in the short term, will be to revert to a flat back-four, stiffen the midfield, and possibly even push Platt forward into a striking role.

## Watford look to Perryman

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

COLIN Lee has been dismissed as the Watford manager and replaced by another former Tottenham player, Steve Perryman.

Perryman, 38, was appointed yesterday with the ambitions of Jack Petchey, the chairman, ringing in his ears. "It is possible for us to stay up and even possible for us to reach the play-offs," Petchey said.

Perryman's immediate target is more realistic. Keeping Watford in the second division will be his only priority. "It is a precarious position that the club is in but I would not have accepted the job unless I knew that Watford could stay in the second division," he said.

Under Lee, Watford suffered a miserable start to the season and find themselves seven points adrift of Charlton at the foot of the table. The final nail in Lee's coffin was

driven home at St James' Park on Saturday when Newcastle beat Watford 1-0.

The club's record at home in the league is lamentable, with just two points and four goals. Lee, aged 34, who replaced Steve Harrison as manager in March, could blame bad luck, as much as bad results, for his downfall.

Tony Cotton, the goalkeeper, joined Manchester City for £1 million in July, while Watford have been confounded further by a series of injuries.

The most serious injury has affected Gary Penrice, the former Bristol Rovers forward, who scored 12 goals in 29 league games to finish last season but has had just one outing since the summer because of knee ligament trouble.

Lee, who joined Watford in August 1989 as youth team

coach, said: "I have never been involved in a run as bad as the one Watford have had this season."

"There is no acrimony upon my departure and I just hope the club can turn things around before the season is out." Perryman, who played for England in 1982 during a 19-year playing career at White Hart Lane, has been scouting for Middlesbrough since leaving his only previous managerial post, at Brentford, before the start of the season.

"I have formed some opinions on the problems at this club. But it really seems to be a lack of confidence and that is the issue I must confront first," he said.

"It pays to be wise, sit back and have a good look at the staff — there will be no purges and everyone will get a chance to prove themselves."

## Police deal with Walsh and Adams

POLICE from Scotland Yard are to interview the Tottenham Hotspur forward, Paul Walsh, and are to report the Arsenal captain, Tony Adams, to the Football Association after the players were involved in separate incidents during first division matches on Saturday.

Walsh is to be interviewed by police this week over allegations that he assaulted two supporters after Tottenham's game with Norwich.

Scotland Yard confirmed that the two men alleged that they were assaulted by Walsh.

Adams will be reported to the FA over charges that he made a provocative sign at the crowd during Arsenal's match with Queen's Park Rangers at Loftus Road. Police have not ruled out the possibility of criminal charges.

## Racing close to financial crisis, survey suggests

By RICHARD EVANS

### THE SURVEY

ALMOST half of Britain's racehorse trainers are considering quitting the sport because they are losing the struggle to make ends meet, according to a representative sample interviewed for an authoritative survey published today.

The analysis confirms the worst fears that racing is on the edge of an unprecedented financial collapse caused by high training fees and costs becoming further out of balance with low prize-money.

The report into the financing of racing was commissioned by the Marquess of Zetland, chairman of Redcar racecourse and outgoing chairman of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, and carried out by FA Cambridge Economic Consultants.

It shows that owners of Flat horses are paying out more than £200 million a year in training fees, operating costs and capital losses, and the only monetary return is £22 million prize-money — so an increasing number are cutting back or opting out.

"In order to prevent what could soon become a haemorrhage of owners and trainers from the industry, it would appear that some combination of massively increased prize-money and government fiscal measures designed to encourage people to own horses is necessary," it says.

The 70-page report, which has been seen by Lord Hartington and Christopher Haines, senior steward and chief executive of the Jockey Club, and other industry leaders, says British horse racing is "severely underfunded".

"There is a crisis which is more profound than any difficulties suffered by racing during previous economic downturns. Underfunding is a long-term problem which has been exacerbated by current problems in the economy."

British racing is probably the least self-sufficient among the big racing nations, dependent on a handful of large owners — many of them Arabs — who are prepared to lose vast sums and trainers who effectively subsidise the sport with money from other businesses, such as farming, or have dangerously high overdrafts.

"A high proportion of trainers, even among those who own their own properties, feel that they are struggling to make training pay. Many feel that they may be forced to leave training."

"Nearly half the trainers in our survey were considering leaving training in the near future or leaving if things did not improve considerably."

The report concludes: "The nub of the problem is the relationship between the cost of training racehorses and the returns of owners, both in monetary terms and in terms of being satisfied with their chance of winning races."

"Training costs are rising faster than owners' willingness to pay the fees being asked, given their perception of the rewards for having horses in training. Fees are very high as far as owners are concerned, and very low as far as trainers are concerned (many feel the need to charge £10 per day more for each horse). This tension is tearing the fabric of British racing."

Simplistic solutions such as reducing the number of trainers and bad horses are not the answer, according to the report; the crisis in racing is not that simple.

"The basic problem is the loss by owners of 80 per cent of their operating costs (i.e. they win in prize-money only 20 per cent of these costs) and their unwillingness to accept this situation."

The compilers of the report interviewed 49 trainers based at Newmarket, Lambourn and Malton, and included the big battalions with more than 100 horses who regularly finish in the top five prize-money win-

The trainers were asked if they wished to stay in training or to leave.

Will stay for the foreseeable future — 12 per cent  
Would leave if could, but feel trapped to leave in the next year or two because of lack of commercial viability — 12 per cent  
Intend to leave in the next year or two if things do not improve considerably — 19 per cent  
Will stay in spite of its lack of commercial viability — 48 per cent

ners each season, as well as people running middle-size and small yards. Owners, bloodstock agents, estate agents and bank managers were also questioned.

About a dozen stables at Lambourn and Newmarket are at present on the market, their value having plummeted by an estimated 30 to 40 per cent in the past year.

"A large proportion of trainers appear to have been borrowing against their properties to cover operating losses or to buy horses to keep their boxes full. The fall in their property values and rise in interest rates have put these trainers and their creditors in a very difficult position."

A "great majority" of trainers said training did not make a profit or pay a reasonable salary most ran up overdrafts.

One bank manager in a racing centre who has 40 per cent of his business with racehorse trainers disclosed fears that "a crisis is approaching for a large proportion of trainers, with many having to re-finance outside the major banks." Several of his trainers "could go on for no more than another three or four years on present trends."

Even top trainers do not generally make good profits, in spite of common assumptions. Their costs tend to rise to the level of fees, and returns on capital employed and turnover are very moderate, the report states.

"Many people assume that the trainers at the top run successful, profitable businesses and only smaller trainers lose money. This does not appear to be the case, judged on our in-depth interviews with four trainers with large stables, many Arab-owned horses and charging top rates (about £32 a day). One was losing money on his training and the others were unable to rely on fees alone."

Middle-ranking and some larger owners are substantially pruning their operations. "Those leaving are not being replaced, since the Arabs have been a dearth of new owners — 15 to 20 horses or more."

Since training fees are rising significantly faster than prices, as well as prize-money, "the situation is becoming untenable for a large proportion of owners."

A study of the accounts of six trainers over the past 15 years highlights their difficulties. Despite the sample being biased towards the upper end of the training ladder, four of the six were not generally able to show a reasonably healthy excess of fees over operating costs. "In the 15 years' accounts shown for these trainers, there are only three years where a good profit was shown."

Most southern trainers with stables housing 25 to 40 horses appear to be making losses or operating very close to the margin.

Bookmaking interests, in particular, have cited the increase in the number of owners and horses in training during the 1980s as evidence that racing is financially robust. The report, however, says the underlying tendency for there to be fewer horses in training because of cutbacks by a majority of owners "has started to manifest itself and the number of horses in training has fallen in 1990".

Desert Orchid Jockey, page 45

## Back to boating days

THE University football match will return to its roots on March 30 when the annual encounter between Oxford and Cambridge Universities will take place at Craven Cottage on Boat Race day (Louise Taylor writes).

In recent years the 118-year-old fixture has been played in December, but Ben Brown, Oxford's representative at the Football Association, discovered that back in 1873 it coincided with a springtime Boat Race.

Brown cited several reasons for this switch in date and venue, including time to prepare players, the greater availability of League

grounds, and the hope of a bigger crowd. The game will be presented as a package with the Boat Race.

The rescheduling seems a logical attempt to recapture the glamour of the event. Between 1953 and 1987 the match was held at Wembley, where in its heyday it attracted crowds of more than 20,000, but had to settle for around 6,000 in latter years.

In 1988 the match moved to Highbury, the home of Arsenal, where 6,000 spectators turned out, 1,000 more than showed up at the Abbey Stadium, home of Cambridge United, last year.

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